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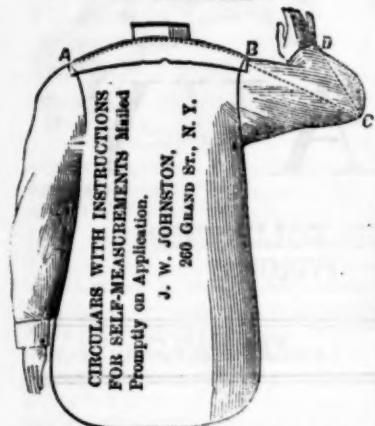
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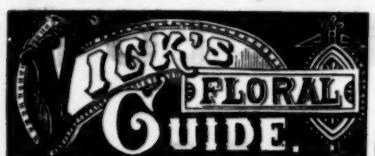
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

COL. C. H. Smith, 19th U. S. Infantry, will, under orders from Gen. Augur, establish the headquarters of his regiment and four companies at Fort Clark, Texas, to replace the 22d, gone to New Mexico.

THE marriage of Lieut. E. S. Avis, 5th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Fannie, eldest daughter of Capt. Mason Carter, same regiment, took place at Fort Keogh, Montana, Dec. 5, and was quite an event at that frontier post. After the ceremony the happy couple left for St. Paul, registering at the Merchant's Hotel Dec. 8.

GEN. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., visited New York in the early part of the week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

LINXES has compelled Lieut.-Col. W. H. Brown, 1st U. S. Infantry, to leave Arizona on an extended leave, and he has gone to his home in Westchester, Pa., accompanied by Doctor Erick.

MAJ. B. Reynolds, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is expected to rejoin from leave at Whipple Barracks early in January.

COL. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., is busy superintending the completion of the publication of the proceedings of the Warren Court of Inquiry.

LIEUT. H. B. Rizius, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Snelling, Minn., will spend the Christmas holidays in the East.

LIEUT. W. P. Voe, 2d U. S. Artillery, late of Fort Leavenworth, has joined at Fort McHenry, Md., and as soon as settled into quarters will go on duty.

GEN. N. H. Davis, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from an inspection of the Leavenworth Military Prison.

LIEUT. C. S. Burbank, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., Dec. 8, for Newport, Ky., being called there by the death of his father, Gen. Sidney Burbank, U. S. A. Unhappily he arrived too late to see his father alive.

MAJOR Edward Collins, 1st Infantry, has changed base to Fort Grant, A. T., and assumed command of that post and of the regiment in absence of Col. Shafter on detached service, and Lieut. Col. Brown on sick leave.

LIEUT.-COL. H. M. Lazelle, 23d U. S. Infantry, has reported from leave to Gen. Stanley at New Mexico for assignment to a station.

LIEUT. E. Lloyd, 15th U. S. Infantry, lately on sick leave, is now en route to join his company at Fort Pembina, Dakota.

COL. E. S. Otis, 20th U. S. Infantry, and family, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth Dec. 7.

PAYMASTER J. B. Kiefer, U. S. A., on leave from Newport Barracks, Ky., will spend most of the winter in the East, returning to his post early in the spring.

COL. M. B. Bunt, U. S. A., of Fort Snelling, Minn., is coming East to spend a few months.

LIEUT. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Griffin, have been spending a few days in Washington, guests of Col. John Hancock.

LIEUT. J. A. Dapry, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Union, N. M., will spend the holidays with his relatives in Washington.

MAJOR A. K. Arnold, 6th Cavalry, by order of Gen. Crook, is making a thorough inspection of military posts and depots in Arizona.

LIEUT. S. W. Groesbeck, 6th U. S. Infantry, for some time past on duty with Gen. Pope as Judge-Advocate, left Fort Leavenworth Dec. 7 for Omaha, to join his company at Fort Cameron, Utah. Gen. Pope, in parting with him, highly complimented him for his efficient service while on duty at Headquarters, Department of the Missouri.

THE Scranton *Republican*, speaking of Lieutenant Danenhower's recent lecture at Scranton, says: "His unvarnished narration of his thrilling experience in the *Jenness* expedition, is more eloquent than mere words can make it, and more intensely interesting in what it suggests than what it tells. It is a truth much stranger than fiction, and as compared with it the most absorbing romance is tame indeed."

Mrs. Lorain, widow of the late Major L. L. Lorain, 1st U. S. Artillery, is keeping house at 46 East Townsend Street, Baltimore, Md.

CAPT. Charles Morris, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., is visiting at Charlestown, Mass., and will spend the Christmas holidays with his friends there and vicinity.

COL. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., December 7, and has resumed his duties at Gen. Hunt's headquarters.

We are glad to learn that Colonel James Van Vost, 9th Infantry, on leave, at Newport, Ky., is gradually recovering from his illness.

CAPT. George Shirkley, 15th U. S. Infantry, will try what a year's leave will do for his health. His many friends in New York will be glad to have him back with them for a time again.

LIEUT. J. F. Mount, 31 U. S. Artillery, has effected a transfer from Light Battery F to Battery G of his regiment, which will retain him at St. Augustine, Florida, as Battery G, now at Tampa, is expected to take post there soon.

VET. Surgeon B. B. Corcoran, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has

joined at Fort Walla Walla from his trip to Vancouver Barracks.

MAJOR Lewis Merrill, 7th U. S. Cavalry, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early this week.

ASST. Surgeons Gorgas, T. J. C. Maddox and Doctor McClain, U. S. A., who have rendered valuable service at Fort Brown, Tex., during the yellow fever epidemic, go to Fort Clark with the 19th Infantry, and afterwards to other stations.

MAJOR F. L. Guenther, 2d U. S. Artillery, reported to Gen. Hunt this week, and has assumed command of the post of Newport Barracks, Ky.

THE Leavenworth *Press*, says: Paymaster McClure, U. S. Army, who has been stationed here for some time, left for Boston. Mrs. McClure and family have gone to Old Point Comfort, Va. Major McClure and his excellent family had a large circle of friends here who will very much regret the loss of these their charming society.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne arrived at San Francisco, December 10, on their return trip, and were saluted from the forts in the harbor.

TAKING advantage of the temporary suspension of studies, etc., at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, during the Christmas holidays, several officers will leave there early next week to visit their relatives and friends, amongst them Lieutenant Strong, Garrard, Rumbough, Gibson, Belie, Bowen, Galbraith, Rafferty, Stuart, and Townsend.

A PORT Townsend despatch of Nov. 30 says: The *Adams* is being housed in preparation to going in permanent winter quarters at Alaska. Commander Merriman and his officers are becoming very popular. Ensign Taylor and Midshipman Craven have returned in the big launch, after surveying Whites one Narrows and Peril Strait.

THE San Francisco *Report* of Dec. 2 says: "Gen. McCook and his little daughter and Miss McCook have returned to Utah. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Metcalfe, of Benicia Barracks, were in town the early part of the week. There is a little girl recruit at Angel Island. Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey were the enlisting officers. Maj. Winthrop, Judge-Advocate, and Mrs. Winthrop, who have been at the Palace since their arrival, have taken quarters at the Presidio. Capt. Downey, 21st Infantry, will remain East the greater part of the winter. His health is not good. Lieut. Terrett, 8th Infantry, is making a brief visit to the city from Fort McDermitt, Nevada."

THE Leavenworth *Times* says: "Lieut. Scott has returned from Topeka, where he went as witness before the United States Court. Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Infantry, has returned from leave, and joins his regiment in Utah."

COL. D. W. Flugler, Ordnance Corps U. S. A., commanding Rock Island Arsenal, had a narrow escape from drowning December 4. Desiring to visit the dam at Moline, recently rebuilt, he put on his skates with the intention of skating there. When near his destination the ice broke and let him through into eight or ten feet of water. He had on a heavy over coat, and other heavy clothing, which retarded his efforts to save himself. A colored man named J. H. Patterson, witnessed the accident, and hastened to the Colonel's rescue. When within reaching distance the rescuer also broke through the ice and was floundering in the water. He soon succeeded in getting out, however. By this time a large number of men from Sylvan Island were hurrying to the rescue. A rope was thrown to Col. Flugler, and he grasped it and was drawn out of his perilous position. He had been in the water near ten minutes; was almost chilled to death, and was completely exhausted, hardly having strength enough left to hang to the rope which his friends threw to him. He was at once taken to Rock Island and soon after recovered from the effects of his ducking. It was a narrow escape.

LIEUT. J. M. Burne, 17th Infantry, of Fort D. A. Lincoln, Dakota, has started East on a six week's leave.

THE San Francisco *Report*, of Dec. 2, says: "Lieutenant J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N., is contemplating a western trip to extend to this Coast. Chief Engineer Robert Potts is on his way down from Alaska, on sick leave. Medical Director Duncan, U. S. N., has not yet gone to Yokohama, his departure being delayed until the next steamer. Dr. D. K. Schofield is expected to arrive about Christmas to relieve Urquhart, as surgeon at the Mare Island Navy-yard."

CAPT. J. M. Lancaster, 3d U. S. Artillery, expects to start almost immediately from St. Augustine, Fla., for San Antonio, with Light Battery F.

MUCH to the satisfaction of his many friends in Washington Barracks, D. C., and vicinity, Captain R. G. Howell, 2d U. S. Artillery, will remain on duty there, and in command of Battery D, with which he has been long associated as its senior 1st lieutenant. Captain Litchfield is transferred to the battery at Fort McHenry, lately commanded by Captain Rodgers, but as he is on special service with General Hancock, the immediate command of it falls to Lieut. Vose.

Mrs. Custer, widow of Gen. G. A. Custer, U. S. A., having been made an honorary member of Custer Post 40 G. A. B., Chicago, has written an eloquent letter of thanks, accompanied by one of her husband's war hats. She says: "Since bearing from you how very much you all prize the red neck tie, and how prompt you were to adopt it as a part of your uniform, I have sent to my Michigan home for one of Gen.

Custer's large hats that he wore in many a charge during the war. I think it is no less a part of the costume that became especially identified with him than was the red tie. He was the first officer on our side who wore the broad brimmed hat for campaigning, and he also first adopted the blue flannel shirt with the broad collar—having bought one early in the war from a gunboat on the James River. In sending for the hat, I am therefore giving you something that will recall General Custer to the memory of his old soldiers, almost as much as, the tie, and it gives me much pleasure to know that this memento is going among such admiring and appreciative friends of my husband."

ADVERTISING to Major General McDowell's recent visit to General Ekin, U. S. A., at Jeffersonville, which we noted last week, the Louisville *Commercial* says: "The visit was greatly enjoyed by all concerned. General McDowell was surrounded by the old soldiers at the depot, all anxious to see him and take him by the hand, and received all with delightful cordiality, and in his soldierly way made a short and eloquent address, expressing his thanks for the reception, and to say good-bye. General McDowell is known throughout the Army as the friend of the private soldiers. For some time he was in command of the Department of the South, with headquarters at Louisville, where he and his accomplished daughter were warmly received and greatly esteemed by all of the best people of Louisville. He is to day in the very prime of his manhood—erect, strong, vigorous, active, with all his faculties at their best—and he is every inch a soldier, and looks as if he were good for ten years of active service yet."

MAJ. R. F. O'Beirne, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Elliott, Texas, regestered at the New York Hotel December 11.

LIEUT. C. B. Neate, British Navy, arrived this week in New York from Bermuda, registered at the New York Hotel, and afterwards sailed for Europe.

CAPT. F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Corp., U. S. A., ordered to New York for examination for promotion, registered at the New York Hotel December 11.

COL. J. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Corp., U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, December 11. He is a member of the Examining Board which met at the Army Building December 12.

LIEUT. C. L. Collins, 24th Infantry, of Fort Elliott, Texas, will spend next month in the East.

LIEUT. J. R. Chapman, 2d Infantry, has opened a recruiting rendezvous at Fort Lyon, and Lieut. R. N. Getty, same regiment, at Fort Garland, Colorado, for regiments serving in the Department of the Missouri.

THE second amateur theatrical performance by the officers of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and the ladies of the post, took place on the evening of Dec. 7 in the hop room, and, as on the first occasion, there was a crowded audience. The stage had undergone some important changes since the first performance, notably, the addition of a handsome drop curtain, formerly used at the Soldiers' Home Theatre, and which had been kindly loaned by Gov. Woodfin. The piece selected was the farce of "Ici on Parle Francais," with the following cast: Mr. Spriggin, Surg. Page, U. S. A.; Victor Dubois, Capt. Calef, 2d Artillery; Major Regulus Rattan, Lieut. Gibson, 3d Artillery; Anna Maria, Miss Abercrombie; Angelina, Miss Harrett; Mrs. Regu'ne Rattan, Miss Mand Dettey; Mrs. Spriggin, Miss Patterson. The farce was well performed, the honors being equally divided, and the audience were delighted. After the play a dance followed, which, it goes without saying, was equally well enjoyed.

LIEUT. J. H. Gardner, 9th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Riley, Kan., from detached service.

CAPT. F. K. Upham, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has assumed command, on promotion, of his troop at Fort Bidwell, Cal.

CAPT. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., is expected to leave there Monday next on a month's leave.

LIEUT. F. S. Strong, 4th U. S. Artillery, expects to leave Fort Monroe next week to spend Christmas and New Year's with his friends.

CAPT. C. C. MacConell, 5th U. S. Artillery, has been called to Pittsburgh, Pa., by the serious illness of his father.

LIEUT. Thos. H. Brad'ey, 21st U. S. Infantry, was expected back this week at Fort Townsend, W. T., from his recent trip to San Francisco.

LIEUT. T. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately relieved from duty on the staff of Gen. Miles, goes to St. Louis, his next post of duty, by way of San Francisco.

NAVAL Cadet Harry D. Clark, of Georgia, has resigned from the Naval Academy.

MASER M. L. Wood, U. S. N., lately attached to the U. S. S. *Nantucket*, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, left New York on Dec. 12 for his home, Lexington, Mo., where he hopes to remain to spend Christmas.

MR. and MRS. Laird, of Sharon Springs, N. Y., lately visiting their daughter, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. D. M. Taylor, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, left there for home Dec. 8.

LIEUT. H. A. Reed, 2d U. S. Artillery, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Fort McHenry, Md., and reported for duty to Capt. Williston, commanding Light Battery F, 2d Artillery.

LIEUT. J. S. Barnett, 5th Cavalry, on account of poor health will seek relief at some post in Southern Texas.

CAPT. F. W. Hoss, 31 U. S. Artillery, takes his battery from the discontinued post of Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., a not unpleasant post.

CAPT. Hugh G. Brown, 12th U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, on a month's leave, the first we believe since his arrival East from Ariz.

CAPT. H. C. Cushing, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., the latter part of the week, from a short leave.

We are in receipt of a curious little pamphlet entitled "Neglected Gems," which describes a variety of rare stones now being used in jewelry. Tourmalines of green, pink, and blue, chrysoberyls of olive green and yellow, zircon and spinels in deep red tones, garnets of brown, white, green, and other hues, and sapphires of many colors are described. It seems that these exquisite stones have long been known to the mineralogist, but have been almost entirely neglected by the jeweller. Messrs. Jespersen and Marcus have been the first to bring these gems before the public in attractive settings, such as bracelets, lace pins, rings, etc. Whoever is interested in precious stones will derive great pleasure from an examination of the magnificent collection displayed at their establishment, 41 Union Square, corner 17th street, New York.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, Loyal Legion, held at Chicago Dec. 6, Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. A. (retired), and Major D. N. Holway, U. S. V., were elected members.

Action in regard to other candidates was deferred.

At a meeting of the Commandery, suitable resolutions were adopted in memory of Capt. H. M. Knickerbocker, U. S. V., deceased, who was "one of the first to join the Volunteer Army of the United States, serving his country and filling the positions of corporal, sergeant, 3d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, and captain in the 113th New York Infantry, afterward the 7th Heavy Artillery, taking part with his command at Spotsylvania, North Anna River, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, and in the defense of Washington."

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, Loyal Legion, held Dec. 6, the following were elected members: Lieut. G. W. Creasy, U. S. V.; Capt. W. B. Weedon, U. S. V.; Major G. S. Worcester, U. S. V., and Mr. C. M. Van Eck. Col. J. G. Chandler, U. S. A., has been transferred from this Commandery to that of the District of Columbia.

The Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery, had a meeting at Milwaukee Dec. 13, for the transaction of business.

Resolutions in memory of the late Francis M. Gore, formerly Lieutenant U. S. N., were adopted, in which testimony is borne to his manly and genial character, and sorrow expressed at his decease, "at a time, when, having been

honorably discharged from the service of his country, after nine years of faithful and intelligent discharge of duty, he had entered upon a prosperous business career in this community, where also he had formed his closest domestic tie."

Amid the boarders at the Sturtevant House, New York,

when a fire broke out there on the morning of December 11, were Commander Wiltsie, U. S. N., and family; Capt. Haggerty, J. S. N., and Mrs. Haggerty; Col. Alexander Piper, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Piper, and Col. Belger, U. S. A., and Mrs. Belger. The fire was speedily extinguished without damage to any person.

The *Morning Star*, published at the Indian school, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., comes to us regularly, and shows that the good work there, under the direction of Captain R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., is still going on with unabated zeal and usefulness.

SAN ANTONIO was not behind in its observations of the transit of Venus, and Prof. Asaph Hall, U. S. N., from Washington, and Prof. Houzeau, of Belgium, had every reason to be satisfied.

A party consisting of Capt. W. L. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, as principal, with Captain J. W. Clun, Lieut. W. A. Shunk, and Topographical Assistant Rostock, as assistants, had been organized for service in the observations, auxiliary to and under the direction of Professor Hall.

Capt. in Clun, who managed the equatorial telescope, succeeded in making thirty-nine micrometric measurements of Venus, and determined the inner contact to have occurred at 1:15 and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Captain Livermore took independent measurements of the transit with favorable results.

In a paper on "Education in Alaska" read before the National Educational Association at its meeting at Washington last March, and just published by the Government, the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson says: "In the spring of 1876 nine Tlingitshen Indians came up the coast from Fort Simpson, British Columbia, and took a contract for cutting wood for the military post then at Fort Wrangell, Alaska. On the Sabbath, as was their custom, they gathered for worship. They found a warm friend in Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, who was then in command at that station. He assisted them in procuring a room for Sabbath worship and protected them from interruptions. He also supplied them with some small hymn books sent to the fort by the American Tract Society. Touched by the eagerness of this people to learn, a soldier at the post wrote to Maj.-Gen. Howard, then in command of that military district, asking if some society could not be interested to send them a competent teacher. The letter was placed in my hands in May, 1877, and immediately published in the *Chicago Tribune*. Soon after it was published in the leading Presbyterian newspapers of the country, with a call for a teacher. In the spring of 1878 Miss Cluett An tin was sent out from New York City, and opened the school at Sitka in one of the rooms of the guard house, with 103 children present. This number increased to 130. Then some of the parents applied for admission, but could not be received, as the room would

not hold any more. Miss Austin received the support and substantial assistance of Capt. Boardman, then in command of the U. S. ship *Jameson*, who proved himself a warm friend of the enterprise. Capt. Henry Glass, who succeeded Capt. Boardman in command of the *Jameson*, from the first, with his officers, took a deep interest in the school. As he has had opportunity he secured boys from distant tribes and placed them in the school, until there are twenty-seven boys in the boarding department. In February, 1881, Capt. Glass established a rule compelling the attendance of the Indian children upon the day school, which was a move in the right direction and has worked admirably. He first caused the Indian village to be cleaned up, ditches dug around each house for drainage, and the houses whitewashed. These sanitary regulations have already greatly lessened the sickness and death rate among them. He then caused the houses to be numbered, and an accurate census taken of the inmates, adult, and children. He then caused a label to be made of tin for each child, which was tied around the neck of the child, with his or her number and the number of the house on it, so that if a child was found on the street during school hours the Indian policeman was under orders to take the numbers on the labels and report them, or the teacher each day would report that such numbers from such houses were absent that day. In the fall of 1879, through a private effort made by Capt. Boardman, the officers of the U. S. ship *Jameson*, and the citizens of Sitka, a school was opened by Alonzo E. Austin for the white and Russian children, with an average attendance of 45 to 55."

PATRIMONIAL W. H. Eckels, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Douglas, Utah, and opened his office there.

LIEUT. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., will spend the most of the winter at Washington. His health is gradually improving but he is still far from well.

REGIMENTAL Quartermaster Chas. G. Penney, 6th Infantry, was to leave Fort Douglas, Utah, this week, for the East, on a month's leave.

ASST. SURG. Walter Reed, U. S. A., has exchanged the pleasant post of Washington Barracks for the scarcely less one of Omaha, Neb., having been assigned by Gen. Howard as attending surgeon at Department Headquarters.

MAJOR W. T. Goutry, 9th Infantry, has taken command of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., until Col. T. M. Anderson rejoins from leave, when he will return to Fort Niobrara.

THE RESIGNATION this week of Capt. Hanson H. Crews, 4th U. S. Cavalry, promotes 1st Lieut. Otho W. Budj, of that regiment, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieut. Jas. B. Richards to a 1st lieutenancy. Capt. Budj is at present on duty at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, but will likely join his troop at Fort Stanton. Lieut. Richards, now at Fort Stanton, will remain there.

MAJOR D. S. Gordon, 2d Cavalry, and son, of Fort Ellis, M. T., registered in St. Paul Dec. 10.

GEN. AUGUR has directed Captains G. B. Russell, A. D. C.; W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, and J. A. Kress, Ordnance Corps, to submit a programme tending to increase interest and efficiency in target practice. The experience of the officers selected will make their suggestions of much value.

LIEUT.-COL. Z. R. Ellis, 19th U. S. Infantry, under recent change, takes the command of Fort Duncan, Texas.

CAPT. G. M. Bascom, 13th U. S. Infantry, on recruiting service at Providence, R. I., will leave there next week to spend the Christmas holidays with friends.

CAPT. Edward Field and Lieuts. G. G. Greenough and W. S. Alexander, 4th U. S. Artillery, have rejoined at Fort Adams from a pleasant official trip to Fort Warren, Me.

CAPT. Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, was a visitor to Fort Hamilton this week on inspection service.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th U. S. Infantry, will leave Madison Barracks, N. Y., next week to enjoy the holidays with friends.

THE "Reviews" in No. 11 of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, just out, are lent an additional interest by the publication of recent correspondence between Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A., and Gen. H. C. Wayne, of Savannah (who entered the service in 1813 and resigned in 1850, but who still retains as deep interest in military matters), on the subject of the "Command of the Army," so ably discussed by Gen. Fry in a pamphlet published by him a few years ago. The two Generals do not agree on certain matters, and their friendly correspondence touching the points at issue is an excellent elaboration of the important subject.

CHIEF ENGR. LOSING, U. S. N., having recovered from his recent illness, is now en route to San Francisco with the Commission on Navy-yards, of which he is a member.

CAPT. G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Albemarle Hotel.

REAR ADMIRAL A. K. Hughes, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, Dec. 13.

THE SOCIAL CIRCLE at Gen. Augur's Headquarters and at the post of San Antonio, will find the addition of the headquarters and band of the 8th Cavalry, ordered there, a great acquisition.

LIEUT. E. E. Wood, 8th Cavalry, lately from leave, has joined his troop at Fort Brown, Tex.

SURG. J. M. Brown, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, Ky., was to leave there this week on a fifteen days' leave.

ASST. SURG. J. Y. Porter, U. S. A., so long identified with Key West, Fla., goes to St. Augustine for duty when the troops have all left Tampa.

CAPT. E. G. Fehet, 8th Cavalry, of Fort Clark, was expected to leave there this week for Jackson, O., on a two months' leave.

MAJOR J. B. K. Efer, paymaster, U. S. A., is on a visit to Reviling, Pa., with his brother, Hon. Luther R. Efer, State Senator from Schuylkill County, Pa., the guests of Hon. S. E. Arizona, of that city.

CAPT. H. H. K. Tschur, 23d Infantry, has returned to David's Island, New York, from official duties at Santa Fe, N. M. *etc.*

THE ENGAGEMENT of Miss Carrie Gillean, daughter of the late Brevet Major General Alvin C. Gillean, U. S. A., to Mr. McMillan, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is reported in Washington. The wedding day is said to be fixed for the 13th of January, 1883.

GEN. BOUD, Chief of Ordnance, made a brief trip to New York this week, returning to Washington on Thursday.

THE FOLLOWING Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending December 14, 1882: Army—Lieut. B. Eldridge, 10th Infantry; Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cavalry; Lieut. George E. Albee, retired; Capt. T. W. Walker, retired; Maj. David Perry, 6th Cavalry; Capt. Chas. S. Smith, Ordnance Department; Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Infantry; Lieut. P. P. Poole, 9th Cavalry; Navy—Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield, Lieut. E. D. F. Held, Lieut. A. R. Coulton, Ensign N. R. Usher, Lieut. Frank Curtis, Ensign H. M. Hodges, Assistant Ensign H. P. Norton, Lieut. B. H. Baskingham, Master A. C. Baker, Cadet Engineer C. H. Mathews, Midshipman L. O. Garrett.

ASST. SURG. M. C. Wyeth, U. S. A., will revisit friends in New York City, returning to D. C. in January.

ASST. SURG. L. M. Mann, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Lewis, Col., from detached service at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

CHAPLAIN J. W. Jackson, U. S. A., of Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., will visit friends in the East during the Christmas holidays.

GEN. G. Pennypacker, U. S. A., registered, December 11, at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France.

PRINCE Arisagawa, General in the Japanese Army and uncle to the Emperor of Japan, arrived in New York on the *Soyhia*, December 15.

PASS. ASST. SURG. Frank Anderson, U. S. N., registered at the Hotel Chatham, Paris, France, Dec. 14.

LIEUT. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cavalry, has gone on light duty till his health improves, at Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.

LIEUT. James A. Hutton, 8th Infantry, has been visiting Fort Yuma, Cal., under orders from Gen. Schofield.

LIEUT. John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, has entered upon duty at Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

SURGEON Charles H. Alden, U. S. A., has been directed by Gen. Terry to locate in St. Paul until further orders.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "A member of the Senate Military Committee, speaking about dismissed Army offices, said that that committee were in no temper to listen, at the present session, to appeals for reinstatement to place in the Army, and that visits of Army officers to Washington to urge re-employment, would probably be fruitless."

THE RESIGNATION of Captain Hanson H. Crews, 4th Cavalry, has been accepted by the Secretary of War. Grave charges had been preferred against Capt. Crews, but he was allowed to resign without trial out of considerations social and otherwise.

AT LAST the vacant Army paymastership has been filled by the nomination and confirmation of Mr. John P. Baker, of Illinois, to be a Major and Paymaster in the Army. Mr. Baker has a good military record. He entered the Regular Army March 23, 1862, as 2d Lieutenant of the 1st Dragoons, was promoted 1st Lieutenant May 15, 1861, and captain 1st Cavalry July 17, 1863. He received two brevets—that of major for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., and of lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Mr. Baker, it is understood, is a cousin of Secretary Lincoln. This fills the only vacancy now in the pay department. The next one will occur March, 1883 when Major T. C. H. Smith retires.

THE FOLLOWING Army officers registered at the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending December 14, 1882: Capt. Frank L. Shoemaker, 4th Cavalry; Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. William Thompson, retired, 210 Four and One-half street, N. W.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Duane, Engineer Corps, Ebbitt House, duty with Lighthouse Board; Major D. Perry, 6th Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on leave; Major Thomas Wilson, Subsistence Department, 1213 14th street, N. W., leave of absence; Col. A. W. Preston, retired, Ebbitt House, private business; 2d Lieut. O. J. T. Clarke, 13th Infantry, 471 C street, N. W., on leave; Surgeon J. M. S. Brown, Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. P. P. Powell, 9th Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on leave.

ASSIST. SURG. J. J. Kline, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Craig, N. M., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, Dec. 15.

CAPT. J. T. Haskell, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from the West, is visiting friends at New Rochelle, N. Y.

INSPECTOR General Roger Jones, U. S. A., visited Cleveland the latter part of this week on inspection service.

PATRIMONIAL Chas. McClure, U. S. A., has arrived safely in Boston, Mass., and established his office at 150 High street in that city.

LIEUT. M. C. Richards, 2d U. S. Artillery, now at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., will report to Gen. Abbot, at Wiletts Point, early in January for a six months' tour of torpedo instruction.

RECENT DEATHS.

ALEXANDER GARDNER, of Washington, who achieved much reputation during the late war by his photographic work with the Army of the Potomac, died December 10, at the age of sixty-one.

AARON HAWKINS, ninety-one years old, of North Sea, Long Island, a veteran of the war of 1812, died December 9.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIDNEY BURBANK, Colonel U. S. Army (retired), died at his residence, 36 Front street, Newport, Ky., Dec. 7, in the 76th year of his age. He had been ailing for some time previous to his death. The deceased officer was a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan Burbank, who served in the war of 1812-15, and was severely wounded at the battle of Niagara. He was born September 26, 1807, at Lexington, Mass., and entered the Military Academy from that State July 1, 1825; was graduated July 1, 1829, and promoted brevet 2d Lieutenant and 2d Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Infantry, the same day. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant October 29, 1836; Captain November 8, 1839; Major, 2d Infantry, December 8, 1855 (transferred to 1st Infantry July 3, 1856); Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Infantry, May 14, 1861; Colonel, 2d Infantry, September 16, 1862, and retired, at his own request, May 1, 1870. During his service on the active list General Burbank held many important positions and performed many distinguished services. He was in the "Black Hawk" war against the Sac Indians in 1832, in the Florida war against the Seminoles in 1840-41, on various frontier duties, etc. During the war of the Rebellion he commanded a brigade of regulars in the Rappahannock Campaign in 1863, being engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the battle of Gettysburg with his brigade in July, 1863, and in pursuit of the enemy to Manassas Gap, and received the brevet of Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services at that battle. He remained in the field until 1864, and afterwards, until his retirement, held important commands and positions. In 1870, on account of infirm health, he was placed upon the retired list. For several years past he has been afflicted with partial blindness, which rendered locomotion rather difficult to him. Soon after graduation he was married to Miss Mary Slaughter, daughter of a well-known Virginia family, which union was blessed with three children, two sons and one daughter, of whom the eldest, Captain Sullivan Burbank, died in the year 1865, from the effects of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness. The other son is Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 10th U. S. Inf., who was telegraphed to at Fort Wayne, Mich., that his father was dying, but he did not arrive at Newport until some hours after death had occurred. Lieut. Burbank will remain at Newport for some weeks attending to matters connected with his father's estate. His daughter was the wife of Capt. John Mays, of the U. S. A., who died in the early part of the year 1870. The funeral, which took place Dec. 11, was private. General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., and staff, and other officers from Newport Barracks were present, and a detachment of the 2d U. S. Artillery accompanied the remains to Spring Grove Cemetery.

The pall bearers were Gens. H. J. Hunt and J. J. Dana, U. S. A.; Col. J. Campbell, U. S. A.; Dr. Kemper, who was Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Burbank's staff when in command at Cincinnati during the war; Hon. A. S. Berry; and Dr. Johnston.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers, held in that city Dec. 11, the following was offered and adopted:

The Cincinnati Society of Ex-Army and Navy Officers re-cave with sorrow the intelligence of the death of Brevet Brigadier General Sidney Burbank, U. S. A. Gen. Burbank's grandfather distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker Hill in the Revolutionary war, his father at the battle of Niagara in the war of 1812. The General himself, in a long life spent in the Army, in his services at West Point as a teacher, as a separate commander during the Florida war, on the Texas and Western frontiers, at Chancellorsville, and in his conspicuous capacity and heroism at Gettysburg, honored the nation whose uniform he wore. His gallant son received his mortal wound at the battle of the Wilderness. Although Gen. Burbank was, by his impaired sight, restrained from the pleasures of our meetings, and was not one of our members, yet the Society feels that its spirit of comradeship requires it to give expression to its high esteem of his noble character and deeds, and therefore directs the Secretary to make this minute upon its records, and send a copy of it, properly attested, to Mrs. Burbank, that the surviving relatives may be assured of our heartfelt condolence in their sad bereavement.

THE funeral of Reese Darlington, son of Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Infantry, whose death by drowning we referred to last week, took place at Fort Snelling Dec. 4, and was largely attended by sympathizing friends of the family. After brief but impressive services the remains were brought to St. Paul, thence to Zanesville, Ohio, for interment. Capt. Freeman accompanied the remains to Zanesville and afterwards returned to Fort Snelling.

An officer of meritorious and efficient service during the war, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Albert O. Vincent, 1st Lieutenant U. S. Army, retired, died Dec. 9, at St. Louis. He was appointed from Ohio as 2d Lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Artillery, Oct. 24, 1861, and promoted 1st Lieutenant August 11, 1862. On the 23d of April, 1864, he accepted the appointment of major of the 4th Arkansas Cavalry, retaining his Regular Army commission. He was mustered out from the Arkansas regiment Nov. 1, 1865. In July, 1866, he was offered the position of captain of the 39th U. S. Infantry, which he declined, and on the 14th of December, 1870, was retired as a 1st Lieutenant for disability incurred in the line of duty.

During the war he was actively engaged, and received brevets as follows: Captain for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Antietam, major for similar services at Gettysburg, and lieutenant colonel for "faithful and meritorious services in connection with the mustering out of service and disbanding of the Volunteer Army of the United States." The deceased is a brother of General Thomas M. Vincent U. S. A., of the Adjutant General's Department.

MRS. MARIA APPLEY, who died in Morristown, N. J., Dec. 13, aged 104 years, 7 months and 3 days, was one of the thirteen young girls who represented the thirteen original States in Gen. Washington's funeral procession in New York city.

THE JEANNETTE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

Seaman Ninderman, continuing his testimony, gave an account of the search for the bodies of De Long's party, the particulars of which we have already published. When asked if anything was left undone by any person belonging to the *Jeannette* expedition, he answered that, as far as his own knowledge was concerned, everything was done to save them. He was also questioned concerning the treatment of Mr. Collins by the officers of the *Jeannette*, and replied that he was always treated like a gentleman and an officer. In answer to the question as to whether he had any charge to make against any officer or man of the *Jeannette*, he replied in the negative. "They all did their duty, as far as I know," he said; "they did everything that men could do. At the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Raymond B. Newcomb, the naturalist and taxidermist of the expedition, testified that he had no charges to make against any officer of the ship, or against the management of the expedition, although he admitted that the visit to Bennett Island caused unnecessary delay; and that he knew nothing personally of any quarrel between Capt. De Long and Mr. Collins.

The following official report of Lieutenant-Commander De Long concerning his relations with Mr. Jerome J. Collins, now in possession of the Navy Department, may properly be placed on record here:

UNITED STATES ARCTIC STEAMER JEANNETTE,
LAT. NORTH 75 DEG. 15 MIN., LON. EAST 171 DEG.
36 MIN., ARCTIC OCEAN, March 20, 1881.

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have to report to you Mr. Jerome J. Collins—shipped as seaman, United States Navy, in accordance with the suggestion of your predecessor, attached to this vessel, and for the purpose of an Arctic expedition known, and by me entitled, meteorologist—for disrespectful language and deportment and insubordinate conduct while in the Arctic Ocean in the vessel under my command.

Upon the disappearance of the sun on the 16th day of November, 1879, I judged it wise and proper, as conducive to health, to require every officer and man not on the sick list, and excepting the seamen in charge of the deck, to leave the ship for the purpose of exercise on the ice by walking or otherwise from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily, so long as the temperature was above 30 degrees Fahrenheit, unless stormy weather or other sufficient circumstance caused me to suspend the enforced exercise for a day. This was enforced until the reappearance of the sun on the 25th day of January, 1880, and again during our second winter in the ice, while the sun was absent from November 6, 1880, to the 5th day of February, 1881. From the earliest date Mr. Collins showed a disposition to disregard this order, and attempted to render it inoperative in his case in various ways, such as failing to get out of bed in time to leave the ship at 11 A. M., necessitating the sending of some one to his room to call him, when his absence was remarked: next delaying his appearance, though called in advance by a servant, upon the ground that he was ready to leave the ship, but must get something in the shape of breakfast, and finally remaining in the cabin an unnecessary time in making and recording the noon meteorological observations. At first he was merely reminded by me of his failure to obey my orders, and requested to be more careful in future; then his continued failure was more seriously commented on, and he was made to understand that obedience would be enforced; and finally, after long endurance, he was reprimanded for thus repeatedly evading and disregarding my order, upon which he became both impudent and disrespectful, saying that he took more exercise than any other person in the ship; that he had his own opinion about the wisdom or necessity of my order, and that I spoke to him as I would not dare to speak to an officer of the ship; in fine, instead of explaining or offering excuses for his conduct, expressing his contempt for my regulations and attempting to arraign me for enforcing them. Upon the resumption of the enforced exercise in the second winter, Mr. Collins again showed an evasion of and failure to comply with the order in relation thereto by consuming so much time in the cabin to make and record the noon meteorological observations as to considerably shorten his exposure to the open air and daylight during the two hours set apart for that purpose. On the 3d of December, 1880, he so far disobeyed my order as to remain in the cabin until 12.20 P. M., and meanwhile to light and smoke a pipe, do some writing, and carry on a conversation with an officer on the sick list then present, till I interrupted him and called for an explanation. Mr. Collins attempted to parry my questions, but failing in this assumed a disrespectful and insubordinate manner, and used disrespectful and insubordinate language, saying that he did not know the minutes were counted for him; that he was not aware that it was necessary to follow him up; that I was doing him great injustice; that I had no right to talk to him as I did; that he would not admit my assertions; that he would not have me put words in his mouth; and finally, when I repeatedly told him he had disobeyed my order, he positively and as repeatedly contradicted me, saying, "I have not, and when you charge me with disobeying an order, I say it is not so." I called his attention to the fact that I must be treated with respect, both as to language and deportment, and that he failed in both particulars, but he replied that "he treated me with all the respect due me, and acknowledged only such rights as were conferred on me by naval regulations, but that I had no right to charge him with evading or disobeying an order, and when I did so charge him, he would continue to say, 'It is not so,' I asked if he was beside himself and had lost his senses to thus continue to contradict me, but he assured me that he was perfectly calm, and knew what he was about. Upon this I informed him that he would be reported to you upon our return to the United States, or upon reaching some point of communication, and that pending such action he could perform no more duty in the ship.

I would state that many allowances have been made for this gentleman's seeming ignorance of the requirements of naval discipline, and great consideration and forbearance have been shown him by me, in view of his position on board ship. He has been informed of his errors, and remonstrated with on their repetition, but all to no purpose. He has manifested an unwillingness to be directed or controlled, and has represented such action as disrespectful and impertinently as to make ignorance doubly inexcusable. He has been treated with consideration due to the commissioned officers, and has been subjected to such regulations as govern them. But he complained as having to obtain my permission to leave the ship as a restriction upon the liberty of his movements, which he was not accustomed to, and could not bear, and in carrying out what he came here to perform, such a restriction was very objectionable. When, in order to provide for a continuance of good health and to secure a perfect sanitary condition in our exceptionally trying circumstances, I ordered the surgeon to make each month such physical examination of officers and men, myself included, as would enable him to report to me in writing their conditions, Mr. Collins protested against being examined, claiming that he would decide for himself when he wanted medical treatment, and that meanwhile he did not propose to submit his person to experiments or to contribute to medical statistics, though upon his error being pointed out he asked and was permitted to withdraw his letter of protest, assuring afterwards that I had announced that these examinations were for experimental purposes.

This gentleman seemed to assume that regulations were made and orders issued to give him personal annoyance and discomfort, and that his obedience was exacted because he was borne upon the master roll as a seaman, and his remarks in connection therewith were usually extremely offensive. (It may be unnecessary, but I would here state that this gentleman was never spoken of or referred to in any way as a seaman; that he lived and messaged with me in the cabin as did the officers of the Navy; that he had a room assigned him in the ward room, and that in every manner he received from the crew the respect paid to an officer.) He complained that he was not considered head of a department, and, until corrected, added the title of "Scientific Observer" to the name meteorologist, by which he was known and designated; assuming generally such an independence of authority and control as could not be tolerated in any vessel belonging to the Navy of the United States. Situated as we were, drifting about in the ice, and liable at any moment to a disaster involving abandonment of the ship, suitable punishment for this gentleman's offences was neither prudent nor advisable. Any adequate punishment, whether inflicted by my order or in pursuance of the sentence of a summary Court-martial would have necessitated a confinement of greater or less duration, which would have been detrimental seriously to health. I had already sufficient anxiety and difficulty in contemplating the possible dragging of one officer in a sled several hundred miles, the doubt of several others being strong enough to stand the exposure, and the imminence of danger and disaster extending then over 15 months, and I was not inclined to further add to the invalid list and further diminish my already crippled resources. So long as no overt act of violent insubordination presented itself, my only remedy seemed to report the facts upon my return to the United States: and to ask that they receive such attention as to you appears right and proper.

Very respectfully, George W. De Long, Lieutenant, United States Navy, Commanding.

The foregoing is a rough draft of a report to be made by me upon my return to the United States. In the event of any accident to me I desire this paper as it is shall be forwarded to the Navy Department.

George W. De Long, Lieutenant Commanding.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

A PARTY of gentlemen, says the San Francisco Report, were discussing, a few evenings ago, the life of a private soldier in the U. S. Army, and the conclusion seemed to be that it was a dog's life.

"Pardon the interruption, gentlemen," said a handsome, sunburned man, sitting near by, "but I am an officer in the Army, and I claim to know something about the matter."

Having introduced himself and being asked to join the party, the officer continued, "It seems to be a general theory that a soldier's life is a very rough one. Now I am of different opinion, and with your permission will give you my views on the subject. Take a soldier and compare him with the average laborer. Take the year through and the latter does not make \$40 a month. Out of this he has to support himself and family, and in case of sickness, to pay for medicines and a doctor. His room is generally squalid. He is untidily dressed, and seldom looks bright or cheerful, and has all the cares that a man can manage."

"Now take the soldier. At the end of every month he gets his \$13 sure. But besides that he gets good, substantial, rations, is comfortably and warmly housed and clothed, in case of sickness has medical attendance and hospital accommodations free, and is not obliged to work. His duties are comparatively light. He is on guard about one day in four, during which he actually does guard duty less than one-half of the time; the rest of the time he has nothing to do but remain there. On his off days he can always get permission to absent himself from the post, and in case, when not coming too frequently, a soldier has no trouble in getting a furlough of anywhere from one week to thirty days. Every soldier is allowed a certain quantity of clothing more than is necessary for use, and more than they draw. What they do not draw of their clothing allowance is credited in money, and upon the expiration of the time of service, a soldier generally has a few hundred dollars coming to him. At every post there are books and papers and games for the men, and though, of course, there are exceptions as in everything else, the officers show every disposition to be friendly to the soldier."

"Just look at the average soldier and see if he does not appear bright and in buoyant spirits. If a soldier's life is such a dog's life, why is it that so many re-enlist? A soldier can make his life a very pleasant one, and I want you to understand that in my remarks I only refer to soldierly, well behaved and good soldiers. A bad soldier makes himself and everybody near him miserable, and if his life is a dog's life, he makes it so for himself."

NURAH PASHA arrived at Cairo December 1, but was officially informed that England declines to recognize or sanction his appointment as commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. The Government is of opinion that the services of Baker Pasha may be utilized in organizing and commanding the gendarmerie and police. The *Daily News* says it believes that the Government will send a British general to Egypt to take command of the forces levied by Baker Pasha. As Baker Pasha does not hold a commission in the British army, he is not competent to assume command over British officers. In the House of Commons, December 1, Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated that the Egyptian Government had applied to England for officers for the Egyptian army, and that negotiations were proceeding on the subject.

A DESPATCH from Constantinople, of Dec. 1, announces the following appointments: Ahmed Uesyk Pasha, Prime Minister; Aarif Pasha, President of the Council of State; Muir Bey, Minister of Finance; Hassein Hasni Pasha, Minister of War; Saitov Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rabb Pasha, Minister of Marine, and Osman Pasha, the present Minister of War, to be commander of the army.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 135, H. Q. A., Dec. 6, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 45 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows. A strict observance of the limit fixed in this regulation is enjoined upon all in command of departments and divisions:

45. The staff of division and department commanders is limited to the following:

The authorized aides-de-camp.

One assistant adjutant-general, or an officer to act as assistant adjutant-general.

An officer of the Inspector General's Department; or an officer of the line assigned to these duties with the sanction of the War Department.

One judge advocate, or an officer assigned to that duty with the sanction of the Secretary of War.

One chief quartermaster and one chief commissary of subsistence, who shall also take charge of the depot and purchases for their respective departments at the place where headquarters are located. But when, from the nature or extent of the duties to be performed, the services of an assistant may be necessary, such officer will be assigned from the War Department.

One medical director, who shall also perform the duty of attending surgeon at the place where headquarters are established.

A chief paymaster, who shall make his proportion of payments in the command.

An engineer and an ordnance officer when needed.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 136, H. Q. A., Dec. 10, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War pars. 1427 (amended by G. O. 78, of 1882) and 1429 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows: the amendment to par. 1427 to take effect on and after Jan. 1, 1883:

1427. Citizens in the employ of any branch of the military service, except lab-ers, teamsters, and like classes of employees, when travelling under competent orders or upon summons as witnesses before military courts, will be entitled to transportation in kind; or, if no transportation be furnished, to a reimbursement of the cost thereof actually paid by them of travel fare by the usual conveyance, inclusive of transfer to and from railway stations, not exceeding fifty cents for each transfer, and of one berth in sleeping cars or on steamers when an extra charge is made therefor together with actual cost of meals and rooms at hotels and eating houses, not to exceed four dollars per day west of the Mississippi River, and three dollars and a quarter per day east thereof, for each and every day unavoidably consumed in travel or on duty under the order or summons.

In the case of veterinary surgeons travelling under proper orders, in accordance with pars. 285 and 289 of the Regulations, the per diem allowance will be limited to the time actually consumed in travel.

Quartermaster's agents appointed under the act approved Aug. 5, 1862, are limited under the terms of that act to three dollars expense per day each, exclusive of transportation.

Payment of parlor car fare will not be allowed.

1429. The items of expenditure authorized in pars. 1427 and 1428 will in all cases be specifically set forth in detail and made a part of such voucher or reimbursement. No other items of whatever nature will be allowed.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Dec. 1, 1882.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops in this Department for the year ending Sept. 30, 1882.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Dec. 8, 1882.

Announces the tracts of public land in the State of Michigan declared and set apart for public purposes in connection with the St. Mary's Falls Canal.

CIRCULAR 24, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 4, 1882.

In order to increase efficiency in shooting at the longer ranges, it is important that men should be taught the principles of firing lying down. The Department Commander therefore directs that each company and troop fire at least ten rounds per man, in that position, in December, 1882, and January, 1883, respectively.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, A. Q. M. (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

SUBSTANCIENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Forts Bliss, Bayard, Cummings, and such other points in the Dist. of New Mexico as may be necessary, on business connected with his department, returning to Santa Fe on completion of his duty (S. O. 158, Dec. 4, D. N. M.)

The journeys made by Major Thomas G. Sullivan, C. S., from San Francisco to the Presidio of San Francisco, and return, while Acting Chief Com't of Sub of the Div. of the Pacific and of the Dist. of California, under G. O. 8, c. 8, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, are approved (S. O. 184, Nov. 26, M. D. P.)

Com'y Sergt. Henry H. Clare (late Sergt., Co. H, 14th Inf.), will proceed from Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo., to Fort Thomas, Ariz. Ty., for duty (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

Com'y Sergt. Peter Heck (late 1st Sergt., Co. D, 8th Inf.), will proceed from Angel Island, Cal., to Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ty., to relieve Com'y Sergt. Ernest Polk (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Walter Reed, Asst. Surg., is, on the recommendation of the Medical Director, Dept. of the Platte, assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, with station in Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 127, Dec. 4, D. P.)

Capt. George H. Torney, member G. C.-M. at Fort Lyon, Colo., Dec. 11 (S. O. 246, Dec. 4, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. J. J. Carroll is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, and will report to the C. O., Fort Grant, for duty (S. O. 178, Nov. 29, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. M. A. Robert, now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the Medical Director for assumption of contract (S. O. 129, Dec. 8, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Samuel O. L. Potter, now at Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty at that post (S. O. 129, Dec. 8, D. P.)

Asst. Surg. H. O. Perley, member G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Dec. 13 (S. O. 228, Dec. 12, D. E.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 119, Dec. 11, D. S.)

On the abandonment of Fort Brooke, Fla., Capt. J. Y. Porter, Asst. Surg., will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., for temporary duty (S. O. 119, Dec. 11, D. S.)

The verbal instructions of the Dept. of Dakota Commander of Dec. 7, directing Surg. Charles H. Alden to remain in St. Paul, Minn., are confirmed (S. O. 207, Dec. 9, D. D.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. M. C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 206, Dec. 8, D. D.)

Capt. L. M. Mau, Asst. Surg., now at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., is relieved from further duty with the battalion of the 15th Inf., under command of 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, and will return to his station, Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 205, Dec. 8, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. O. W. Archibald will accompany as medical officer the battalion of the 15th Inf., now at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., en route to its station, Fort Stevenson. D. T. On completion of this duty A. A. Surg. Archibald will return to his station, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 205, Dec. 6, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward Herman Luerssen is assigned to duty at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 207, Dec. 9, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward F. P. Seeler, Fort Brooke, Fla., will, on expiration of the furlough already granted him, report to the C. O., Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty at that post (S. O. 119, Dec. 11, D. S.)

Hosp. Steward Charles Keenan, now at Fort Lowell, will proceed without delay to Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty. Upon the arrival of Hosp. Steward Keenan at Fort Yuma, Hosp. Steward George Duke will proceed to Fort Lowell for duty (S. O. 178, Nov. 29, D. A.)

PAT. DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major J. W. Wham, Paymaster (S. O. 128, Dec. 6, D. P.)

Leave of absence for eight days is granted Major D. R. Larned, Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 177, Nov. 20, D. Columbia.)

The journeys performed by Major Wm. H. Eckels from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to Portland and return, on Nov. 3, 6, and 23, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

COURS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons is relieved from duty as Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Columbia. In the discharge of all the duties devolved upon him while serving in this Dept., Lieut. Symons has proven himself faithful, zealous, and highly competent. His work has been important in character and performed in such manner as to deserve special commendation, which the Department Commander takes pleasure in thus publicly expressing. After transferring to his successor the public funds and property for which he is accountable, Lieut. Symons will comply with his orders from the War Dept. 1st Lieut. George W. Goethals having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia, is announced as Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of the Columbia (G. O. 28, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.)

To prevent otherwise unavoidable delays incident to the condition of all overland routes of travel from the Dept. of Columbia at this season of the year, 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons will proceed from Vancouver, in complying with his orders from the War Dept., to report in St. Louis, Mo., for duty, after his relief as Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of the Columbia (S. O. 178, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Willard Young, Wm. Black, and Solomon W. Roessler, member G. C.-M. at West Point, N. Y., Dec. 18 (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Par. 3, S. O. 270, Nov. 20, 1882, War Dept., in the case of Sergt. John F. Head, is revoked (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Wm. Crozier, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at West Point, N. Y., Dec. 18 (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month is granted Chaplain T. W. Jackson, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 207, Dec. 9, D. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending December 9, 1882:

Bats. B, E, and K, 3d Art., to Fort Barrancas, Fla. Co. E, 15th Inf., to Fort Stevenson, Dakota.

Co. G, 15th Inf., to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.

Hdqrs. and Cos. B, C, D, E, and K, 19th Inf., to Fort Clark, Tex.

Cos. C and F, 25th Inf., to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Co. G, 25th Inf., to Fort Hale, Dakota.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Veterinary Surgeon R. B. Corcoran is relieved from further duty with the Board of Officers constituted by par. 1, S. O. 168, D. Columbia, and will return from Portland, Ore. to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., for duty (S. O. 175, Nov. 17, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. John Pitcher will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., reporting upon arrival to his regimental commander for duty (S. O. 185, Dec. 1, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. William S. Scott, further extended one month (S. O. Dec. 9, W. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Major D. S. Gordon, president; Capt. Thos. J. Gregg, member, and 2d Lieut. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, Mont. T., Dec. 18 (S. O. 203, Dec. 4, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Major James S. Brisbin is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed by par. 2, S. O. 184, D. D., and is granted leave of absence for ten days, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 208, Dec. 10, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—Major D. S. Gordon, ten days, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 209, Dec. 11, D. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Capt. Jacob A. Augur and 1st Lieut. Hobt. London, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, Wyo. T., Dec. 11 (S. O. 127, Dec. 4, D. P.)

Capt. Emil Adam is detailed a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sidney, Neb., by par. 4, S. O. 97, D. P. (S. O. 129, Dec. 8, D. P.)

2d Lieut. John T. Barnett, now on sick leave of absence, will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to duty at one of the southern posts in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. Dec. 11, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Major A. K. Arnold, in charge of the office of the Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Dept. of Arizona, will make a thorough inspection of the following posts and depots, upon the completion of which duty he will return to his proper station: Forts Bowie, Grant, Huachuca, Lowell, McDowell, Mojave, Thomas, Verde, and Yuma, and San Diego and Whipple Bks., and Whipple Depot (S. O. 178, Nov. 29, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Major David Perry, further extended four months (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Major Edward Ball, president: Capt. C. S. Isley, Henry Jackson, E. G. Matheny, 1st Lieuts. Hugh L. Scott, Lloyd S. McCormick, and 2d Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., Dec. 21 (S. O. 206, Dec. 8, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—At his own request, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence on Surg. certificate granted 1st Lieut. Albert J. Russell is changed to an ordinary leave of absence from D. C. 9 (S. O. Dec. 9, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. James F. Bell, one month (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

So soon as the Hdqrs. of the 19th Inf. shall have arrived at Fort Clark, Tex., the Hdqrs. of the 8th Cav., incusive of the regimental band, will proceed to San Antonio for station, temporarily. The R. Q. M. will continue at Fort Clark in the performance of his present duties (S. O. 133, Dec. 6, D. T.)

1st Lieut. E. E. Wood will proceed to join his troop at Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 132, Dec. 4, D. T.)

The C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward the detachment of certain designated recruits for the 8th Cav. to Fort Clark, Tex., under charge of 1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey, Adjutant of the regiment (S. O. 134, Dec. 7, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month—to take effect as soon after Dec. 15, 1882, as his services can be spared by his post commander—to apply for extension of one month. Capt. E. G. Fochet, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 132, Dec. 4, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

1st Lieut. Gustavus Volois, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Lyon, Colo., Dec. 11 (S. O. 245, Dec. 4, D. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks., instituted by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 140, D. Columbia, and appointed Judge-Advocate thereof (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. John F. Honeycutt is detailed as a member G. C.-M. convened at Alcatraz I-land, Cal., by virtue of S. O. 174, D. E., vice 2d Lieut. John L. Chamberlin, relieved (S. O. 189, Nov. 27, D. Cal.)

The services of 1st Lieut. G. P. Cotton being required with his battery, he will report to the C. O. Light Bat. K (S. O. 184, Nov. 28, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris and 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie, members, G. C.-M. at West Point, N. Y., Dec. 18 (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

1st Lieuts. John P. Wissner, Tasker H. Bliss, and Adam Saker, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 18 (S. O. 230, Dec. 14, D. E.)

Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and inspect public property theret (S. O. 230, Dec. 14, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Seventeen days, to commence Dec. 22, 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 231, Dec. 15, D. E.)

Seventeen days, to commence Dec. 22, 21 Lieut. William C. Hafferty, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 230, Dec. 14, D. E.)

Seventeen days, to commence Dec. 22, 22 Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 230, Dec. 14, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbia, N. Y. H., Dec. 13 (S. O. 228, Dec. 12, D. E.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, member, G. C.-M. at West Point, N. Y., Dec. 13 (S. O. 230, Dec. 13, W. D.)

Major S. S. Elder, president, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 18 (S. O. 230, Dec. 14, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, to commence Dec. 22, 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 229, Dec. 13, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. G. A. DeRussy.

2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, member, G. C.-M. at West Point, N. Y., Dec. 18 (S. O. 231, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 18 (S. O. 230, Dec. 14, D. E.)

Change of Station.—Hess's Battery (L) will be relieved from duty at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., on arrival of the steamer *Lizzo* *Henderson*, and take station at Mount Vernon Bks., Fla. (S. O. 118, Dec. 9, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieuts. D. J. Rumbough and W. W. Gibson, seventeen days from Dec. 22 (S. O. 227, Dec. 11, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, member, and 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 11 (S. O. 295, Dec. 6, D. D.)

Capt. Marcus P. Miller, president, and 2d Lieut. James M. Jones, member, G. C.-M. at West Point, N. Y., Dec. 18 (S. O. Dec. 13, W. D.)

Capt. J. B. Campbell and 1st Lieut. A. S. Cummings, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 18 (S. O. 230, Dec. 14, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Seventeen days, to commence Dec. 22, 2d Lieut. F. S. Strong, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 226, Dec. 9, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard and 2d Lieut. C. P. Towns

Dec. 12, for Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T. (S. O. 213, Dec. 8, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Capt. Horace Neide will proceed without delay to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report as witness before the G. C. M. convened at that post and of which 1st Lieut. John A. Baldwin, 9th Inf., is Judge-Advocate. (S. O. 129, Dec. 8, D. P.)

The regimental commander announces with sincere regret the death, Dec. 8, at Fort Omaha, of Quartermaster Sergeant John Wright, who entered the regiment February, 1855; was appointed corporal December of the same year, and promoted sergeant the following January. July 1, 1857, he was appointed quartermaster sergeant of the regiment, and served in that capacity until the day of his death. Through a long career, and in a most responsible position, Quartermaster Sergeant Wright has always shown the utmost faithfulness and devotion to duty, and was ever held in high regard by the officers of the 4th Inf. (Orders 53, Dec. 8.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The journeys performed by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, and return, on Nov. 6, 13, and 21, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 178, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Salem, Ore., and return, on public business (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

In compliance with orders from higher authority, 1st Lieut. N. W. Groesbeck is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to report in person at the Hdqrs Dept. of Plat. e. Lieut. Groesbeck has discharged the duties of Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Missouri for nearly two years, and the Department Commander thanks him for the studious zeal which has made his performance of those important duties so very satisfactory (S. O. 216, Dec. 4, D. M.)

1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck will join his company (C) at Fort Cameron, Utah (S. O. 129, Dec. 8, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect on or about Dec. 16, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Penney, R. Q. M. (S. O. 127, Dec. 4, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Capt. James M. J. Sanno, president; Capt. Constant Williams, 1st Lieut. George S. Young, members, and 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, Wy. T., Dec. 11 (S. O. 127, Dec. 4, D. P.)

Capt. Chas. A. Coolidge, 1st Lieut. W. L. Reed, and 2d Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Russell, Wy. T., Dec. 11 (S. O. 127, Dec. 4, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Capt. H. B. Freeman, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 203, Dec. 4, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

2d Lieut. James A. Hutton, Jr., will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for orders (S. O. 186, Dec. 2, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

Capt. Frederick Mears, president; Capt. Edwin Pollock, 2d Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, members, and 1st Lieut. John A. Baldwin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Russell, Wy. T., Dec. 11 (S. O. 127, Dec. 4, D. P.)

Major W. T. Gentry will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and assume command of that post and of the 9th Infantry, which command he will exercise until the return from leave of absence of Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, when he will rejoin his proper station, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 128, Dec. 6, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to commence on or about Dec. 18, Capt. S. H. Lincoln, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 226, Dec. 9, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, twenty-three days (S. O. 227, Dec. 11, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John Whitney, six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Dec. 13, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 18 (S. O. 230, Dec. 14, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 228, Dec. 12, D. E.)

One month, to commence on or about Dec. 20, 1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherston, R. Q. M., Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 230, Dec. 14, D. E.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

2d Lieut. C. P. Elliott is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S., Fort Selden, N. M., and will relieve 1st Lieut. J. C. Chance of these duties; upon being thus relieved Lieut. Chance will proceed to Fort Wingate for duty (S. O. 159, Dec. 6, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 23, 1882, Capt. Gustavus M. Bascom, recruiting officer (S. O., Dec. 12, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Private Jacob Moore, Co. F, 15th Inf. (school corps), now at Fort Lewis, Colo., is transferred to the 22d Inf. (S. O. 248, Dec. 7, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. George Shorkey, one month (S. O. 127, Dec. 6, M. D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of twenty days, 1st Lieut. J. M. Burns, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 203, Dec. 4, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

In connection with so much of par. 5, S. O. 130, D. T., changing the station of the Lieut.-Colonel of the 19th Inf. to Fort Duncan, Tex., the delay to Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, authorized by letter of Oct. 31, last, from the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army, is extended, so that he can join his station at Fort Duncan on the arrival of Co. D, 19th Inf., at that post (S. O. 183, Dec. 6, D. T.)

The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to the 19th Inf. (S. O., Dec. 8, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 195, D. M., to

meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and 1st Lieut. Alfred Reynolds is detailed in his stead (S. O. 245, Dec. 2, D. M.)

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

2d Lieut. Chas. H. Bonesteel is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., instituted by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 140, D. Columbia (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Bradley, Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 177, Nov. 20, D. Columbia.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. George H. Burton, further extended two months (S. O., Dec. 9, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

A recruiting rendezvous is established at Fort Lyon, Colo., where enlistments and re-enlistments may be made for any company and regiment serving in the Dept. of Missouri—no matter where stationed—at the choice of the recruit, except the 24th Inf., for which enlistments will only be made of colored men who have served in the Army and been discharged with good character. 2d Lieut. J. R. Chapman, 22d Inf., is detailed as the recruiting officer and will perform the duties in addition to his other ones (S. O. 245, Dec. 2, D. M.)

A recruiting rendezvous is established at Fort Garland, Colo., where enlistments and re-enlistments may be made for any company and regiment serving in the Dept. of Missouri—no matter where stationed—at the choice of the recruit, except the 24th Inf., for which enlistments will only be made of colored men who have served in the Army and been discharged with good character. 2d Lieut. Robert N. Getty, 22d Inf., is detailed as the recruiting officer (S. O. 246, Dec. 4, D. M.)

Lient.-Col. Alexander J. Dallas, president; Capts. Francis Clarke, Platt M. Thorne, 1st Lieuts. Cornelius C. Casick, John McA. Webster, members, and 2d Lieut. James P. Chapman, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Lyon, Colo., Dec. 11 (S. O. 246, Dec. 4, D. M.)

Lient.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, having reported at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., en route to join his regiment, will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico for assignment to a station (S. O. 247, Dec. 5, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Union, N. M., will grant a furlough for four months to Private Charles Hans, Band, 23d Inf., to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 248, Dec. 7, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. Charles L. Collins, Fort Elliott, Tex., to take effect Jan. 1, 1883 (S. O. 245, Dec. 2, D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Capt. Charles F. Rose, president; Capt. H. B. Quimby, 1st Lieut. W. L. Sanborn, O. J. Sweet, Redmond Tully, and 2d Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 11 (S. O. 205, Dec. 6, D. D.)

1st Lieut. J. C. Ord, 2d Lieut. G. W. Webb, members, and Capt. O. N. Gray, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., Dec. 21 (S. O. 206, Dec. 8, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Henry Ritzius, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 203, Dec. 4, D. D.)

One month, Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 203, Dec. 4, D. D.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 9, 1882.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel Theodore T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, December 4, 1882.

CASUALTY.

Colonel Sidney Burbank (retired)—Died December 7, 1882 at Newport, Kentucky.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Russell, Wy. T., Dec. 11. Detail: Four officers of the 9th Inf., and three of the 7th Inf.

At Fort Laramie, Wy. T., Dec. 11. Detail: Four officers of the 7th Inf., and two of the 5th Cav.

At Fort Lyon, Colo., Dec. 11. Detail: Six officers of the 22d Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 9th Cav.

At Fort Ellis, Mont. T., Dec. 18. Detail: Three officers of the 2d Cav., and four officers of the 3d Inf.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 11. Detail: Six officers of the 25th Inf., and two of the 4th Art.

At Fort Meade, D. T., Dec. 21. Detail: Seven officers of the 7th Cav., and three of the 25th Inf.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Dec. 13. Detail: One officer each of the 2d Art. and Med. Dept., and six of the 5th Art.

At West Point, N. Y., Dec. 18. Detail: Two officers of the 4th Art.; two of the 1st Art.; three of the Corps of Engrs.; one each of the 2d and 3d Art., and one of the Ord. Dept.

At Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 18. Detail: Two officers of the 2d Art.; three of the 1st Art.; two of the 4th Art., and one each of the 12th Inf., 3d Art., and 5th Art.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 18. Detail: One officer each of the 2d Art. and Med. Dept., and six of the 5th Art.

At Fort Laramie, Wy. T., Dec. 18. Detail: One officer each of the 2d Art. and Med. Dept., and six of the 5th Art.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 18. Detail: One officer each of the 2d Art. and Med. Dept., and six of the 5th Art.

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courteous and affable gentleman. The General received us courteously, and kindly consented to answer any questions which we might ask." The questions were numerous and the answers concise. General Crook said: "The Indians seemed perfectly satisfied and unless some causes should arise, over which we have no control to arouse them to hostility, there is no danger of an Indian outbreak, as far as those on this side of the Mexican boundary are concerned."

The numbering and tagging them was then described. Reference being made to a rumor that the headquarters of the department were to be established at Fort Huachuca, the General said: "The fact is simply this, the headquarters were established here (Whipple Barracks) by order of the Secretary of War and they can only be changed by his order, and of course I have heard nothing of it, nor do I think that he will be likely to go to the expense necessary for the transfer. So far as I know the officers are very well satisfied with the present location."

A Whipple Barracks correspondent writes: The headquarters, band, and one troop of the 3d Cavalry are stationed here; also one company of the 1st Infantry. This is one of the finest posts in the Territory. There is plenty of good water and a splendid climate. Some of the members of the Brackett Social Club have organized a dancing club known as the Whipple Socials, but we sadly miss the Cheyenne ladies that used to grace with their presence our hops at Fort D. A. Russell. Gen. Crook has returned from a three months' trip among the Indians, and he is the right man in the right place, and we all think that he ought to stand in Pope's shoes.

Department of the Missouri.—The band of the 23d Infantry (Principal Musician John Luchinger, leader) gave a concert at Alhambra Hall, Santa Fe, on the evening of December 2 to a large audience. The programme included selections from Balfe, Rossini, Kegel, etc., and proved the excellence of the new comers.

Department of Dakota.—At present Fort Snelling has accommodations for about five companies of infantry; but many of the buildings are old, and the cost of keeping them in repair is considerable. Several months ago Gen. Sheridan issued instructions that plans and estimates be made showing the actual cost of providing accommodations for the troops at certain designated points in each department. Among others Fort Snelling was selected, and it was proposed to place there in garrison one entire regiment (ten companies) of infantry and a battery of artillery. The labor of preparing the plans and estimates was at once placed by General Terry in the hands of Col. Charles Bird, assistant quartermaster, whose plans if carried out will metamorphose the fort and make it more than ever a pleasant place of residence and a point of attraction for the tourist.

Division of the Pacific.—Gen. Schofield publishes a descriptive list of deserters from the 1st, 3d and 6th Cavalry, the 1st Artillery, and the 1st, 2d, 8th, 12th, and 21st Infantry, stationed on the Pacific coast, from March 1, 1882, to September 30, 1882.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Dec. 12.

Capt. Wm. G. Wedemeyer, 18th Infantry, has rejoined from detached service to the Uncompahgre, Col.

A detachment of fifteen recruits for the 9th Infantry, at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., leaves to-morrow.

Mrs. Hayden de Lany has arrived from a prolonged visit to friends at Chicago, and is a pleasant addition to the garrison society circle.

First Lieut. O. E. Kilbourne, 2d Artillery, is here as a witness in the case of Sergeant Bryoe, Signal Corps, formerly of Pittsburgh, who is being tried by a general court martial.

Band Musician Charles Dudley, who recently fell from the second floor of the main building, breaking his right leg near the thigh and receiving other internal injuries, died Sunday, at 10 A. M. He received every attention possible at the Post Hospital. He was buried yesterday with military honors.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

Dec. 5.

For many years Fort Laramie has been the headquarters of various regiments. Recently it has been made headquarters of the 7th Infantry, and is commanded by Gen. John Gibbon, with Major A. H. Jackson as regimental adjutant, and Lieut. E. E. Hardin as regimental quartermaster. At present it is garrisoned by four companies of the 7th Infantry and two companies of the 5th Cavalry. When all the officers and ladies shall have arrived there will be about twenty-one of the former and about eighteen of the latter. We are all expecting to spend a very pleasant winter, and with such a pleasant garrison, a good band, weekly concerts, etc., there is no reason why such should not be the case.

I am indebted to Ordnance Sergeant Schuyler for an interesting item in regard to the early days of Fort Laramie. Sergeant Schuyler is well nigh seventy-five years old, and has been in the service of the United States for about forty-five years, and on duty at Laramie since it was occupied as a military station in 1849. During the whole time he has been on duty at Fort Laramie he has not been farther east than Leavenworth and has not been that far since railroads were built in that part of the country. He has not been at Cheyenne but once since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, has never ridden in a train of cars, and has never seen but one train in motion. The sergeant has raised a large family of children here.

A few days ago, about seven o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the cow stable of Lieut. F. W. Foster, which resulted in the destruction of the entire stable and the one in the next yard, and two cows belonging to Lieut. Foster and nearly two tons of hay belonging to the Post Chaplain. It was with hard work that the adjacent quarters were saved.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT KEOGH, M. T.

Dec. 1, 1882.

The officers and ladies have organized a dramatic club, of which Captain E. Butler, 5th Infantry, is manager. The first performance of the season was given Nov. 28, before a select audience of invited guests. The play was, "Who Killed Cock Robin?" with Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and Lieut. and Mrs. Partello in the leading parts. One of the most delightful features of the entertainment consisted of singing by Mrs. Dr. Girard. The audience was immense. The performers had evidently studied their parts and rendered their sayings in a truly dramatic style, winning merited applause. Mrs. Partello is deserving of special mention, acting

the part of a Mexican maiden to perfection. Previous to the drama Mrs. Girard rendered operatic selections in a truly artistic style for which she was encored. Four ambulances were kindly furnished by the officers for conveying their guests to and from the post. The entertainment was a very enjoyable affair, while Captain Butler and the officers of the club are deserving of credit for their efforts in having such a successful performance.

MILES.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LOWELL, A. T.

NOVEMBER 30, 1882.

Since the arrival of Troops E and K, 6th Cavalry, the officers have held as much social amusement as if they were in the metropolis. Germans and socials are on the programme, the leaders being Lieut. Maus, 1st Infantry, and Miss Witcher, daughter of Major Witcher, U. S. A.; Lieut. Strother, 1st Infantry, and Miss Lord, of Tucson, A. T.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SULLY, D. T.

DECEMBER 7, 1882.

A complimentary dance and supper was given to Colonel Richard I. Dodge, 23d Infantry, commandant of this post, December 5, when the following officers and ladies were present: Major and Mrs. Bartlett; Capt. Jackson, wife and daughter; Capt. Ira Quimby and wife, Dr. Lauderdale and wife, Lieut. G. G. Lott and wife, Lieut. J. A. Emery and wife, Lieut. D. B. Taylor, Mr. N. H. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Townsend. The evening was passed very pleasantly, and the supper was a *recherche* affair. Lieut. P. M. B. Travis is the happy father of a nice girl. The mother is doing well. Col. Bartlett and Lieut. J. E. Mackin have just returned from a ten days' hunt, bringing with them eight deer and thirty-six prairie chickens. A party has commenced to drill an artesian well, and all are in hopes he will soon strike water. He is now down about 25 feet. Maj. Wickoff and lady left on a six months' leave Sunday last. Lieut. R. Hoyt and lady left Saturday last on a thirty days' leave. Lieut. George G. Lott and lady leave to-morrow on six months' leave. The weather had been very fine until last night, when the thermometer fell to 22 deg. below.

SULLY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

December 2, 1882.

Lieut. Col. Hough, 16th Infantry, has made a very decided improvement in the looks of the parade and grounds generally since he assumed command of Fort Concho. He leaves here for Philadelphia on a two months' vacation, Monday, the 4th instant.

Lieutenant Steedman left on the 1st, en route to Washington, on a three months' visit to his father.

The absence of Col. Hough will leave Major McLellan, 10th Cavalry, temporarily in command of the post.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. F. P. Fremont, 3d Infantry amended so as to give him permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.)

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—2D SESSION.

Bills passed in the Senate since our last report:

S. 2198, to rectify and establish the title of the United States to the site of the military post at El Paso, Texas. Passed Dec. 8.

S. 432, to amend section 1190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to place paymasters' clerks on the same footing as clerks in other staff departments of the Army. Passed Dec. 12, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make provision for the employment of the necessary civilian clerks in the staff departments of the Army where the services of enlisted men cannot for any reason be used. Such clerks shall be divided into five classes, according to their service, experience, and merits, and the importance of the duties required of them. Clerks of class 1 shall receive \$1,400 per annum; of class 2, \$1,200 per annum; of class 3, \$1,400 per annum; of class 4, \$1,600 per annum; and of class 5, \$1,800 per annum; and no allowances of any kind in excess of such annual salaries shall be given or paid. Paymasters' clerks shall be selected by the paymaster under whom they are to be employed, but their grade and compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, under the provisions of this act.

S. Res. 44, to pay the mother of Gen. W. A. C. Ryan the pro rata of the indemnity fund paid by the government of Spain on account of the murder of the officers and crew of the steamer *Virginian*, at Santiago de Cuba, November 4, 1873, passed December 18.

Bills passed in the House since our last report:

Senate bill 2198, to rectify and establish the title of the United States to the site of the military reservation at El Paso, Texas. Passed Dec. 9.

S. 1480, to legalize the pay accounts of Capt. Daniel T. Wells, U. S. A. Passed Dec. 11.

H. R. 4788, to confer commissions by brevet upon commissioned officers of the Army for distinguished conduct in engagements with, or in campaigns against, hostile Indians.

H. R. 7030, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes, passed December 13.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate Dec. 14:

S. 2241, McMillan. The act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of the officers of the Army and Navy, approved June 23, 1870, shall continue and be in force for two years from and after the passage of this act and no longer.

S. 2242, Johnston. Authorizing accounting officers of the Treasury to settle and adjust the accounts of James W. Schauburg, under his commission of July 1, 1836, as 1st lieutenant of dragoons, and to allow him the credits authorized by law from said date to the 24th of March, 1845, as stated in the opinion of the Supreme Court of October, 1880.

On the 13th, S. 432, to amend the Revised Statutes relating to paymasters' clerks of the Army, was read in the House first and second time and referred to the Military Committee.

The following bills were introduced in the House:

H. R. 7201, introduced December 11, and referred, authorizes the President to nominate Julius A. Kaiser upon the retired list of the Navy, with the rank of passed assistant engineer, and pay thereof, from February, 1868, now an assistant engineer on the retired list of the Navy.

H. R. 7035, introduced Dec. 11, and referred, provides that all commissioned officers of the Regular Army who were rendered supernumerary and honorably mustered out of service under the provisions of Sec. 12 of the act of July 15, 1870 (Army Appropriation bill), and who served during the late civil war, shall receive as additional pay and compensation one year's pay for each five years of his service as such officer, not exceeding three years' pay in all: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any officer who, subsequent to his muster out under said act of July 15, 1870, has been reappointed to the Army, and re-entered the military service.

The House bill 3840, for the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. S. *Monitor*, which was laid aside in the Committee of the Whole in the House early in the session, on Friday last, was taken up again later in the day, and, after quite a lengthy and interesting debate, met with defeat. The motion to report it favorably to the House was lost by a vote of 39 ayes to 102 noes; and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation to strike out the enacting clause. Messrs. Converse, McCook and Bayne opposed the measure, while Messrs. Harris of Massachusetts, Flower and Hewitt of New York, and Thomas of Illinois were particularly strong in advocacy of it.

When the Military Academy Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House on the 13th Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, attempted to introduce an amendment giving \$200 to the assistant instructor in ordnance and gunnery, in addition to his pay as 1st lieutenant, but did not press it, a point of order having been made. It was also explained in answer to an inquiry that under the new apportionment there will be 32 more representatives, and consequently 32 more cadets. Mr. Cox, N. Y., thought the requirements for admission, both at West Point and Annapolis, were too severe. "The percentage of rejections," he said, "is absolutely monstrous; no university in this country or any other country ever had so strict a code of examination, so as to repel young men from entering these academies." Mr. Hewitt, N. Y., replied that the cause of the rejections was that a large number of incompetent candidates have been sent to West Point, and Mr. Blackburn, Ky., agreed with him, saying if the advancement made in the standards had tended only to weed out the inefficient material and select the better he was willing to share in the responsibility for the policy. Subsequently

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The following were sent to the Senate this week:

Medical Department.

Col. Robert Murray, surgeon, to be assistant surgeon general, with rank of Colonel, Aug. 11, 1882, vice Crane, appointed surgeon general.

Lieut.-Col. John F. Hammond, surgeon, to be surgeon, with rank of colonel, Aug. 11, 1882, vice Murray, appointed assistant surgeon general.

Major Basil Norris, to be surgeon, with rank of lieutenant colonel, Aug. 11, 1882, vice Hammond, promoted.

Capt. Frank Meacham, to be surgeon, with rank of major, Aug. 11, 1882, vice Norris, promoted.

Capt. D. G. Caldwell, to be surgeon, with rank of major, Oct. 6, 1882, vice Jaquett, deceased.

Pay Department.

John P. Baker, of Illinois, late captain 1st Cavalry, to be paymaster, with rank of major, Dec. 8, 1882, vice Rucker, promoted.

Chaplains.

Rev. Charles C. Pierce, of Jacksonville, Ill., to be chaplain of the 9th Regiment of Cavalry, Dec. 12, 1882, vice Gonzales, retired from active service by operation of the Act of June 30, 1882.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations sent to the Senate last week and reported in JOURNAL of December 9, page 416, were confirmed by that body this week.

ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

The contract of A. Asst. Surg. M. F. Price will (at his own request) be annulled, to date Dec. 27 (S. O. 180, Dec. 4, D. A.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major James Biddle, 6th Cavalry (S. O. 180, Dec. 4, D. A.)

Major John S. Witcher, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 180, Dec. 4, D. A.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 231, Dec. 15, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Infantry, is announced as general instructor of rifle practice in the Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 49, Dec. 7, D. A.)

The following transfers in the 4th U. S. Infantry are made:

2d Lieut. G. N. Chase from Co. A to Co. H; 2d Lieut. Silas Wolf from Co. H to Co. A. Lieut. Wolf will join his proper company (S. O., Dec. 14, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Jas. B. Aleshire, 1st Cavalry, is transferred from Troop C to Troop G, and will join his proper company (S. O., Dec. 14, W. D.)

The leave of Brig. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.)

The sick leave of Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cavalry, is further extended six months (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.)

Mr. Blackburn said: "I am not an advocate of that institution. But I do say that it is the most economically managed institution, in my judgment, that is to-day supported by public appropriations." The bill passed by 161 to 4.

The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter is likely to come up in the Senate now any day. Mr. Sewall made an attempt on the 11th to have it taken up and would have gained permission only for the objection of Senator Logan, who said he was not ready at the time to oppose it as he wanted to. It was made evident from the discussion that followed that Senator Logan has lost none of his bitterness toward Porter, and that he means to antagonize the bill to the end. This is what he said in reply to a question from Senator McPherson as to when he (Logan) would be willing to have the bill considered: "Inasmuch as the Senator has in a very pleasant way notified the country that everybody is in favor of the bill except myself, he will ascertain before he gets through whether that is true or not. I will say further to him that I shall demonstrate, if I have not already done so, to this country, if I cannot to the Senate, that I am right in regard to this proposition. I say that no man was ever more justly convicted since jurisprudence was known, either civil or criminal, than this man; and I stand here now ready to defend my position before the country. When the civil service bill is finished I shall be ready to take up the Fitz John Porter case, but until it is finished I shall not be ready to do it."

Senator Logan has been engaged preparing notes during the week in order to be ready for the assault when the bill comes up. Despite Senator Logan's opposition, it would not be at all surprising to see Porter pulled through the Senate with even a few votes to spare. There is a good deal of speculation as to his prospects in the House, where his chances are not so encouraging. The House bill, which is now before the Military Committee, was introduced by Mr. Bragg, and as he will not reach Washington until after the holidays, no formal action will be taken by the committee until then.

The Senate bill, 1551, for promoting the efficiency of the corps of chaplains of the U. S. Navy, was reached on the calendar in the Senate Dec. 12. Opposition was made by Mr. Cockrell, Mr. Plumb, and others. Mr. McPherson and Mr. Vance favored it. Mr. McPherson, in order to explain to the Senate the object of the bill, said:

"It is well known that a longevity increase in pay is given to certain officers in the Navy which has heretofore not been given to the chaplains of the Navy. There is no reason in the world why a longevity increase in pay should not be given to the chaplains as well as to the other officers of the Navy. That is practically what the bill is based upon. As to the limitation as to age, it will be remembered that when the chaplains retire they have the pay of retired officers of the Navy; and the idea of taking a chaplain of 50 or 60 years of age and retiring him at 62, a few years after he enters the Navy, on retired pay, is sufficient to my mind to show that we should not take a man over 35. For my own part I should prefer that the limit was less than 35 years, but inasmuch as it has been decided by the committee that 35 years should be the limit, I can really see no objection to the bill on that point. The service of the chaplain will be much greater, his term of service longer before retirement, when he enters the service at 35 years, certainly than it would be if he entered it at 45 or 50 years. Therefore that limit was made. When the Senator from Kansas introduces a bill that will equalize both in the Army and the Navy a rate of pay that shall be reasonable and fair and equitable, I shall certainly join with him; but so long as there is such an inequality as does exist to-day between the pay given to chaplains and that of other officers, both in the Navy and Army, I certainly must favor a bill to make it equal." Mr. Cockrell replying, said it was purely and nakedly a bill for the increase of salaries of the chaplains of the Navy, upon the only ground that their salaries now are not of the same amount as those of the commissioned officers of the Navy. He said he agreed with the Senator from Kansas that this is not an opportune time for our friends to begin the increase of salaries of mere peace, civilian officers, upon the sole ground that they are not now as high as those of the officers of the line. Therefore he wished this matter to have a little quiet, peaceful rest until next Congress, and moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. The motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 35. The bill was laid over until Thursday, when it was taken up, and another long and rambling discussion followed. Senator Logan opposed the bill, as unnecessary and unfair, because it would give chaplains in the Navy higher pay than that received by Army chaplains. The bill was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 24.

The Senate, in Executive Session, has confirmed all the Army nominations of last week. Despite the report to the contrary, there was considerable opposition to General Pope. The fight, however, was made entirely by the Democrats.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, it is understood, took the leadership of the opposing party in this instance. The debate, though only lasting a short time, is said to have been quite spirited. The confirmation was secured by a vote of 37 to 21, the nay vote being composed entirely of Democrats, while four Democrats—Brown, Cockrell, McPherson and Maxey—voted in the affirmative with the Republicans. But little opposition to Gen. Mackenzie was manifested, though it is understood that some remarks were made about his having been promoted over the heads of so many others.

A petition was presented in the Senate by Mr. Miller, N. Y., asking that "all qualified physicians be made equal before the law, in the Government service," and adding: "That no candidate for appointment to medical service under the Government who avowed his belief in any other system of medical practice than that called 'regular,' however learned and well qualified in

other respects, has heretofore been accorded an appointment, or even an examination for the same, in any Government service. That such discrimination in favor of one medical system against all the others, equally high in the confidence of the people of the United States, is evident usurpation of powers not granted to the said public servants by law, and therefore tacitly prohibited by them."

In response to a Senate resolution of inquiry about the Yellowstone Park, the Secretary of the Interior on Dec. 11 transmitted copy of an agreement made by that department on the first of last September with Carroll T. Hobart, of Fargo, Dak., and Henry F. Douglas, of Fort Yates, Dak., and also copy of a letter of the department to Maj. Jas. S. Brisbin, U. S. A., granting him the privilege of running a steamboat on the Yellowstone Lake. The first agreement leases portions of the park for not more than \$2 an acre on condition that they put up a hotel and other buildings, a line of telegraph, etc. An agreement to carry out the purposes of the original agreement is about to be made with Messrs. Hobart and Douglas, together with Rufus Hatch, of New York. In explanation of this action the Secretary says that competent persons estimate that during the coming season 30,000 tourists will visit the park, and that there are no suitable accommodations for them, which the lessees will provide, at the same time protecting the curiosities of the park from injury.

The Naval Committee of the Senate on Wednesday passed favorably on the several nominations. Aside from this, nothing was accomplished in the way of acting on bills. A comparatively protracted session was occupied, however, in a general discussion on matters relating to the *personnel* of the Navy and the construction of vessels of war. But one opinion prevailed, and that was that no further reduction of officers should be made, but instead funds should be appropriated for the construction of vessels for them to command. The items in the last appropriation bill relating to the reduction were generally denounced as being unjust, especially in the treatment of the cadets now in the Academy. The committee will probably attempt to have this provision amended in some way. Another construction bill will also probably be reported from the committee this session.

On the 7th the House received an Executive communication, transmitting a recommendation from the Secretary of War that sec. 1216 Revised Statutes be so amended as to include in its provisions the enlisted men of the Army, instead of as now restricting certificates of merit to privates, and that sec. 1285, R. S., be modified so as to read:

A certificate of merit granted to an enlisted man for distinguished service shall entitle him thereafter to additional pay, at the rate of \$2 per month, while he is in the military service, although such service may not be continuous.

Another Executive communication inclosed letters from the Secretary of War and the department and division commanders urging the advisability of prompt action to perfect the title to site of Fort Biles, Tex.

The text of the bill authorizing brevet commissions to commissioned officers for distinguished conduct in engagements with or in campaigns against hostile Indians, is, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer commissions by brevet upon commissioned officers of the Army, for distinguished conduct and public service in engagements with or in campaigns against hostile Indians: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to officers who, subsequent to March 1, 1869, have been recommended for brevet commissions for services rendered in such campaigns. Passed the House of Representatives December 11, and introduced in the Senate December 12.

The Military Committee of the House on Tuesday passed favorably upon the bill 6112, authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home to sell the property at Harrodsburg, Ky., known as the Harrodsburg Springs property. This bill is identical with the bill passed at the last session by the Senate, and now on the Speaker's table. The Committee reported favorably upon Mr. Holman's resolution, introduced in the House on Monday, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to what action has been taken under act of August 7, to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion. The subject of investigating the Soldiers' Home at Hampton Roads was considered, but was laid over without action until the next meeting.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs gave a hearing on Tuesday to Cadet Sturtevant, who was recently expelled from the Naval Academy. The young gentleman, in giving his story of the alleged unjust treatment by the authorities of the Academy, afforded the Committee a good deal of amusement. The questions put to him by the members embarrassed the young man so much that he will probably not want to appear before a Congressional Committee again immediately.

The Chairman, before adjourning, submitted a resolution asking that the House set a day, and evening if necessary, for the consideration of all bills on the calendar of the House which had been reported from that Committee. The resolution was adopted, to be submitted to the House this week.

The energy displayed by the House Appropriations Committee in grinding out four appropriation bills at so early a stage of the session may be said to be an unusual, if not an unprecedented, feat. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was completed and reported to the House on Tuesday, and subsequently passed. The sub-committee on the several appropriation bills yet in the committee are hard at work drafting their bills, and it is extremely probable that the committee will complete its labors before the holidays. On Monday the heads of bureaus of the departments were called upon by the sub-committee on the Executive Appropriation bill to explain the various items of increase in their estimates for the civil establishments. It is not expected that the Army

Appropriation bill will contain so many items of special appropriation this year as last, though it is pretty certain that a clause will be inserted to arrange the retired list in such a way as to allow the retirement of officers from disability. Exactly how the provision will be made it is not yet determined, but the sub-committee are already considering the matter. What the committee will do towards recommending an appropriation for the new cruisers cannot, of course, at this early date be said with any degree of certainty. From what can be picked up from conversation with members of the committee, however, it is more than probable that we shall have an appropriation this year for that purpose. It is evident that the Republicans are anxious to make a good record for themselves before retiring, and if they can be made to believe that anything can be gained for their party by giving us a Navy it is not probable that they will let the opportunity pass them by without making an effort, at least.

The House, Dec. 8, adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to furnish copies of all orders which may have been issued by him, or by any officer of any bureau of the Navy Department, between the 1st of August last and the 4th of December, by virtue of which any work has been ordered to be done or to be discontinued, or workmen to be employed or discharged in any of the Navy-yards of the United States, specifying the date of such orders in each case, and the number of men who were employed or discharged in each case in consequence of such orders. The Secretary of the Navy was further requested to report separately whether during the year 1882 any vessels of the United States have been lost or materially damaged at sea, or have collided with other vessels, or have been run aground in port or elsewhere, and also the average speed per hour for twelve hours as shown by the log of each vessel in commission in the year 1882, when steaming in the ordinary course of service, and the consumption of coal per hour for each indicated horse-power when so steaming.

The sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee on the bill 3,986 for the relief of the officers and crew of the sloop of war Cumberland, engaged with Merrimac on March 8, and went down with her colors flying, held a meeting Dec. 14, to hear the arguments of Messrs. John Goode and Tucker on behalf of the claimants. Final action was not taken on the bill.

Gen. Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, has been before the special committee on the improvement of the Mississippi River several days this week giving testimony as to the improvements in progress, etc.

Senator Logan, chairman of the special committee on heavy ordnance, has again issued a call for a meeting Saturday, Dec. 23, is the date, and Senator Logan requests that all persons who have any interest in this subject, and who have plans, models, etc., to submit, should do so by that time. This being just before the holidays, it does not seem likely that anything will be done, and a further postponement may be expected.

The Army appropriation bill will be reported to a full committee of the House on Saturday or Monday. Mr. Butterworth says there will be no increase in the number of enlisted men.

Secretary Chandler is to go before the House Naval Committee on Monday next.

The nominations for Army chaplain and paymaster were reported favorably from the Senate Military Committee December 15.

The Marines are just now in high favor in England. Their conduct in Egypt has not only secured for them consideration at home, but also won compliments abroad. Russia, it will be remembered, proposes to adopt the English and American system of a Marine Corps. In an article on the Royal Marines, the *United Service Gazette* says: "As previously stated, no other nation, except America, employs Marines in the same manner as in England. The European States do not regard them as a necessary portion of the complement of their vessels of war. In Germany there are Marine Artillery at Kiel and Wilhelmshafen, with a Marine battalion at the former place; but they are designed solely for coast defence, and are not embarked in sea-going ships. In France the Marine Artillery and Infantry garrison the five military ports and the colonies; and only 'when necessary' furnish detachments for service afloat. Austrian, Italian, Dutch, and Danish Marines are similarly organised, all having a military training. In Russia the Marine Artillery School Squadron is formed in connection with the Baltic Fleet for the purpose only of training naval officers and non-commissioned officers in gunnery. But America, whose permanent armed strength is chiefly naval, recognizes, with England, the necessity for the true Marine. Her force was formed in 1775 for 'publick defence,' and was 'organized before a single vessel of the Navy went to sea.' Like those of England, they have done good work at sea and on shore. In the attack on Derne in 1808 they were the first to plant the American flag on a fortress of the Old World, and at Bladensburg, during the American War, they displayed especial gallantry in checking the British advance. Their own Congress bear testimony that they did their duty 'nobly and well' at sea, and 'were admirable in camp and garrison,' and the proposal to incorporate them with the land forces after the Civil War met with the strongest expression of disapprobation from both naval and military authorities. The Marine is the natural outcome of the fighting spirit of a naval Power. He is a soldier on board ship, and capable of doing that military work which his naval comrade can only become as capable of doing at the sacrifice of some of his other qualities."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Bee. Was to leave Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, on her winter's cruise.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. At Hampton Roads. Will not sail for the Asiatic Station until further directed by the Navy Department.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. Left the Norfolk Navy yard, Dec. 10, for Hampton Roads. Will leave Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, on her winter's cruise.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Was to leave Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, on her winter's cruise.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Was to leave Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, on her winter's cruise.

YANKEE, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wilder. Was to leave Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, on her winter's cruise.

South Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. Left Montevideo, Oct. 26, for Santa Cruz, with Lieut. Vary and party on board.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. a. n. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Montevideo.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. —————. At the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Ordered out of commission.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

Lancaster, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Rear-Admiral Nicholson, under date of Palermo, Nov. 23, reports as follows: "The Lancaster arrived here on Saturday evening, two days from Malta, at which port official visits were made to Admiral Seymour and Rear-Admiral Graham, H. B. M. Navy, and also to Sir A. Borton, the Governor of the Island; these visits were returned and the customary salutes exchanged. The *Quinneburg* arrived there on the 15th and transferred her sick to this vessel. On the passage hither we experienced the first gale that we have had at sea since arriving in the Mediterranean, and the ship behaved as in the Atlantic on the passage over; two-thirds of her fires not making steam enough to give steering way, therefore extra fires were lighted for that purpose. Found the *Nipic* in port. Provisioned her from this ship, made all necessary changes in her officers and crew, and on the 22d inst. sent her to New York, via Gibraltar and Lisbon, she having on board the United States prisoner, S. P. Mirza, from Smyrna, and Joseph J. Sullivan (ordinary seaman), a General Court-martial prisoner, also the body of the late Medical Inspector B. F. Gibbs. The *Quinneburg* left Malta on the 17th inst. for Villefranche, where she will remain until the board, directed by the Department's letter of Sept. 18, 1882 (composed of officers from that vessel), completes its work. The *Lancaster*, after giving general liberty to the crew here, will go to Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Villefranche."

NIRIO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. En route to New York.

QUINNEBORG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Left Malta, Nov. 17, for Villefranche.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Oct. 28.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Capt. George E. Belknap. En route to San Francisco. Capt. Belknap, under date of Nov. 20, gives an interesting account of the celebration of the birthday of King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands: "During the forenoon of Nov. 15, the day before the anniversary, His Majesty held a reception, at which Mr. Doggett, the U. S. Minister Resident, Capt. Belknap, and the officers of the *Alaska* attended. In the evening His Majesty received a torch-light procession which passed through the palace grounds. The next day was devoted to a grand regatta in the harbor. The *Alaska* dressed ship on the occasion and fired a salute of 21 guns at noon. Two of her boat's crew also took part in the regatta. The whale boat's crew pulled in a boat belonging to Gov. Dominis and was defeated. The barge's crew of the ship won the other race, distancing the other boats, among them the King's barge. On the evening of Nov. 17 the prominent American residents of Honolulu entertained the officers of the ship at a ball given in their honor at the fine new Music Hall, at which the King and his sisters and other high personages attended. Capt. Belknap concluded to remain with the ship at Honolulu until Nov. 23, in order that the compliment might be returned. The *Alaska* received many civilities from the governmental authorities and residents of Honolulu, and endeavor was made to reciprocate them all."

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Lima.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Ordered to the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 19, and expected to remain about two weeks for repairs. She was to sail thence for Valparaiso, Chile.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Probably at Callao by this time.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. An Associated Press despatch, dated Lima, Dec. 14, says this vessel left Callao on this date for Honolulu. A correspondent writes us from Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 10, as follows: "The *Lackawanna* arrived in this port yesterday at noon, two days from Talcahuano. It is a little early for the gay season to open here, but as the ship is expected to remain a month, or till the arrival of the *Hartford*, which vessel was reported in Montevideo on Oct. 18, we hope to enjoy a few weeks of the opening festivities at Vina del Mar. Our stay of two weeks in Talcahuano was a most pleasant one, the inhabitants, long noted for their generous hospitality to Americans, doing everything in their power to entertain us. The many courtesies received were repaid by a brilliant hop given by the officers of the ship the day before sailing, and at which all the wealth, learning, and beauty of both Talcahuano and Concepcion were present. From here we go to Coquimbo, Arica, and Callao, reaching the latter place about the first of the year. All are well and greatly pleased with our southern trip. The only other foreign war vessel in the harbor is the German corvette *Von Moltke*."

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut.-Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. a. p. a.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. A despatch dated Lima, Dec. 14, says that this vessel was to leave on this date for Panama.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

ANHUCLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Left Yokohama, Nov. 4, for Kobe. She is to be at Hong Kong ready for service by Jan. 15, 1883.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George Dewey. Left the Navy-yard, New York, at 11:35 o'clock Nov. 23, bound on her cruise.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Coton. At Yokohama. Was ordered to leave there Nov. 18 for a short cruise, after which she will proceed to Hong Kong and await orders.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. Glidden. Wintering at Tientsin.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Sherratt. En route to Nagasaki.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Hampton Roads, Va. Is in good condition. Inspection report complimentary. Will probably be retained in commission.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At the Boston Navy-yard.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. Wintering at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Training ship. Arrived at Boston, Dec. 4.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. At the Boston yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. En route to Samoa Bay on surveying duty.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Anchored off the Battery, close to Bedloe's Island.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. At the Washington Navy-yard.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns. At the Naval Academy.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. A. Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MIANTONOMOH, *3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Mate Joseph Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annaopolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Passaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Malopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Passaic* was put out of commission Dec. 11.COMMANDER W. C. Wise relieved Commander W. B. Heff of the command of the *Portsmouth*, at Boston, Dec. 8.COMMANDER A. S. Barker relieved Commander E. M. Shepard of the command of the *Enterprise*, at Norfolk, Dec. 8.THE *Montauk* was put out of commission at League Island Dec. 11.CHIEF Engineer Robert Potts, attached to the *Adams*, was admitted into the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 5.

The marine garrison, which has been at Mount Vernon Barracks during the existence of yellow fever at Pensacola, returned to the Pensacola Navy-yard Dec. 11.

MATE Joseph Reid, of the Navy, died at his residence in Somerville, Mass., Dec. 8.

The *Saratoga* is reported as being in need of some repairs and equipments, especially in the sailmaker's department, before proceeding on a winter cruise. These will probably be made at Newport, thus saving the sending of her to a Navy-yard.THE *Dale*, in tow of the *Standish*, left Annapolis Dec. 11 for Norfolk.

At the fortieth regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, held in Washington on Dec. 11, the following vacancies among the officers were filled, viz.: 2d Vice-President, Medical Inspector A. Hudson; Resident Directors, Capt. J. A. Greer, Surg. R. A. Marmon, Master R. F. Nicholson, and Asst. Paymaster J. D. Doyle; Non-Resident Directors, Paymaster R. W. Allen and Lieuts. G. P. Colvocoresses and W. W. Kimball. Lieut. Frederick M. Symonds was elected a member of the Association, and the annual list of members to Jan. 1 next was ordered to be published, as well as a pamphlet edition of the by-laws recently adopted. Additional purchases of Government bonds were reported, and the bonds delivered to the custody of the Finance Committee, and after adopting a series of resolutions suggested by the Secretary, and designed to secure precision in recording addresses of members and forwarding their assessment cards, the meeting adjourned.

CAPT. W. R. Brown, U. S. M. C., has been ordered before a retiring board to meet at the Navy Department on Dec. 15. Members: Major A. S. Nicholson, Major George W. Collier, Capt. McLane Tilton, and Surgs. A. A. Hoshing and R. A. Marmon. Capt. Brown has not been able to perform duty for some months past.

CAPT. A. W. Weaver, commanding the *Brooklyn*, has reported to the Department the commendable conduct of Corporal George F. Powers of that vessel, on Oct. 9, 1882. One of the ship's crew, under intoxication, was ordered to be arrested. He went to the topgallant forecastle, and before hands could be laid on him, jumped overboard. Powers immediately jumped after him and held him until the catamaran could be lowered, when both were picked up. The prisoner again plunged in, and Powers followed him, and finally brought him to the mast. The night was dark, and but for the promptness of Powers his comrade would have been drowned. The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Powers, expressing appreciation of his prompt and praiseworthy conduct.The following telegram, dated Dec. 14, 1882, has been received at the Navy Department from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg: "I have just received this telegram, dated Irkutsk to-day. Ensign H. J. Hunt, *Jeannette*'s men, and Collins' body arrived at Jakutsk Nov. 25, en route to Irkutsk, but by getting your order about taking home all bodies, stopped at Jakutsk, waiting Harber, who was left short behind with Schultz. Search in Delta and along the coast entirely finished, but without discovering any traces of Chipp's party."

An Associated Press despatch from Washington says: "The Naval Advisory Board, Commodore Shufeldt, President, are holding daily sessions at the Navy Department for the consideration of plans for the new steel naval vessels. The board expect to submit a report to the Secretary of the Navy early in January, recommending a plan to be adopted for the construction of one vessel, and this general plan they think will be followed in building the other vessels."

A NAVAL Court-martial has been ordered to convene at Portsmouth, N. H., for the trial of Chief Engineer Wells, on a charge of having assaulted an enlisted man of the Navy.

Secretary Chandler has issued a general order calling the attention of commanding and other officers to the act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1882, which provides that vacancies in the lower grades of the line, the Engineer Corps and Marine Corps shall hereafter be filled by appointments to be made from the graduates of the Naval Academy at the conclusion of their six years' course, and in the order of merit as shall be determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. The above applies to all Naval Cadets who have not completed the prescribed six years' course of instruction.

An Associated Press despatch says: "The Collector of Customs at Norfolk, Va., has informed the Treasury Department that, on Dec. 13, he seized 21 packages containing crockery ware and Chinese curios on the *Swatara*, which has just arrived from China. The seizure was made in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of section 1,624, R. S., prohibiting any Naval officer from importing in a United States vessel any article subject to payment of duties. Secretary Folger telegraphed to the Collector at Norfolk to release the goods upon payment of duties and expenses of seizure."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

DEC. 9.—Lieutenant George F. W. Holman, to the training ship *Saratoga*.Lieutenant Herbert Winslow, to the training ship *Portsmouth*.

Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. R. Roelker, to temporary duty on the Advisory Board.

Dec. 11.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Walter A. McClurg, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Sailmaker James W. Wingate, to the *Powhatan*.Dec. 12.—Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Wooster, and Naval Cadets A. McAllister and F. H. Conant, to the *Pensacola*, Pacific Station, per steamer of December 20.Dec. 13.—Assistant Surgeon John M. Edgar, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*.Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Craig, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Dec. 14.—Lieutenant John M. Hawley, to duty in the Hydrographic Office on the 30th of December.

Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence, to the receiving ship *Wyandotte*.

Dec. 15.—Naval Cadet Harry G. Leopold, to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

DETACHED.

Dec. 9.—Lieutenant Nathan Sargent, from the *Portsmouth*, and placed on waiting orders.Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, from the Coast Survey schooner *Esqure*, and ordered to the training ship *Saratoga*, as executive.

Master James C. Cresap, from duty at the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance for temporary duty, and when concluded, to duty at the Experimental Battery at Annapolis, Md.

Master Chas. D. Galloway, from the training ship *Saratoga*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.Surgeon Walter K. Schofield, from the *Pensacola*, and as Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific Station, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Urquhart, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the receiving ship *Independence*.Midshipman James Gray, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and granted six months' leave.Dec. 11.—Lieutenant J. L. Neilson, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the training ship *Saratoga*.Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames, from the training ship *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.Sailmaker Alexander W. Cassell, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.Dec. 12.—Lieutenants Thomas Perry, E. C. Pendleton and John Hubbard; Masters Sidney A. Stanton, Hanson R. Tyler and Robert H. McLean; Ensigns Tempkin M. Potts and Edw. D. Boatck; Midshipmen Jas. P. Parker, Wm. F. Fullum, Wm. G. David, Benj. W. Hodges, Philip V. Lansdale, Edw. E. Wright and James H. Oliver; Surgeon James A. Hawke, Chief Engineer Alfred Adamson, Passed Assistant Engineer Hugh H. Cline, Naval Cadets Charles A. King, Winfield S. Sample, Charles E. Manning and Wm. T. C. Hasson; Boatswain James T. Barker, Gunners Andrew Hayman and Henry Davis, from the *Swatara*, and placed on waiting orders.Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from the *Swatara*, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Stivers and Cadet En. gineers A. O. Young and W. S. Smith, from the *Pensacola*, ordered to return home and report arrival.Dec. 13.—Commander Silas W. Terry, from the command of the *Marion*, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Rennie P. Schwerin, from the training ship Saratoga, and placed on sick leave.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. R. Colboun, from the Marion, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan, Lieutenants Geo. A. Bicknell and Edwin R. Jacob; Masters Timothy G. C. Salter and Samuel W. B. Diehl; Ensigns Washington L. Chambers, Wm. Winder and Henry C. Gearing; Surgeon Hasen J. B. Lin, Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Bush, Assistant Engineer Henry C. Bughman, Cadet Engineer Thomas F. Carter, Boatswain Xavier Perrimond, Gunner Wm. A. Ferrier, Carpenter Wm. H. Barrett, and Sealmaker Frank Watson, from the Marion, and placed on waiting orders.

Dec. 14.—Carpenter Wm. L. Maple, from the Tallapoosa, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter John J. Thomas, from temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

Dec. 15.—Lieutenant-Commander S. Hubbard, from temporary duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and wait orders.

Naval Cadet Guy W. Brown, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to Coast Survey duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Naval Cadet E. H. Tillman, for three months.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, from December 7.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Dec. 12, 1882:

Fabius Stanly, rear admiral (retired list), December 5, Washington City.

Jacob Doyle, quartermaster, September 21, U. S. S. Hartford, at sea.

CHANGES ON THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Oct. 19, 1882.—Naval Cadet W. M. Robinson transferred from the Quinnebago to the Lancaster, and Naval Cadet H. B. Cohen from the Lancaster to the Quinnebago.

Nov. 15, 1882.—Cadet Engineers A. W. Stahl and A. T. Woods from the Quinnebago to the Nipic. Naval Cadets W. F. Flournoy and C. M. Perkins from the Quinnebago to the Lancaster. Naval Cadets Guy M. Bock, Z. B. Vance, Jr., and J. W. Dresser; Cadet Engineers O. B. Snallenberger and Gustav Kaemmerling from the Lancaster to the Quinnebago.

Second Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C.; Assistant Engineer W. B. Dunning and Cadet Engineer L. B. Perkins from the Nipic to the Lancaster on the 20th of November, 1882.

Naval Cadet Lewis Nixon reported for duty by letter dated London, October 1, 1882.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Dec. 13.—Commodore Earl English to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, NOV. 24, 1882.

G. C. M. O. 51.

Before a General Court-martial, which convened Aug. 8, 1882, on board the U. S. *Nipic*, in the harbor of Villefranche, France, and of which court Captain Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., was president, was arraigned and tried Ensign Richard Henderson, U. S. N.

Charge I.—"Treating with contempt his superior officer." Specification, that while serving on board the U. S. S. *Nipic*, then lying in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, on or about the 17th of July, 1882, he assumed control of the *Nipic's* dinghy, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Master C. E. Fox, U. S. Navy, his superior officer serving on board said ship, each of these officers being a passenger in said boat.

Charge II.—"Using disrespectful and abusive language to his superior officer."

Specification, in this, that Ensign Richard Henderson, U. S. Navy, serving on board the U. S. S. *Nipic*, then lying in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, did, on or about the night of the 17th day of July, 1882, call Master C. E. Fox, his superior officer, vile names, a dirty thieving dog, and other epithets of a similar character.

Charge III.—"Drunkenness."

Specification, that on that occasion he was so intoxicated in the dinghy of the *Nipic* as to be unable to steer the boat.

Charge IV.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Specification substantially same as above.

To all of which charges the accused pleaded "not guilty."

Finding. The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found the accused guilty of all the charges and specifications, and he was sentenced "to be dismissed from the service of the United States."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the G. C. M. in the foregoing case of Ensign Richard Henderson, U. S. N., having been approved by Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, were submitted to the President of the United States for his action. The following are his orders thereon, viz.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, NOV. 24, 1882.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Ensign Richard Henderson, U. S. N., is hereby confirmed; but, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, it is mitigated to suspension from rank and duty for one year, on furlough pay, and to retain his present number in his grade during that time.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The sentence, as mitigated, in the case of Ensign Richard Henderson, U. S. N., will take effect from Nov. 24.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Dec. 13, 1882.

The Shenandoah went into dry dock this morning, the Powhatan having been taken out and placed under the shears, where she is now having her masts hoisted out.

The Portsmouth lays in the dry dock slip and the Jamestown at the end of the wharf, on both more or less mechanics being at work.

Lieut. Herbert Winslow has reported for duty on the Portsmouth.

Lieut. Geo. F. W. Holman, of Exeter, N. H., on waiting orders, has been ordered to report for duty on board the Saratoga, at Newport.

One hundred and forty boys from the training ship Portsmouth, in charge of the officers of that ship, attended divine service at the yard chapel last Sunday.

C. F. Reagan, an apprentice in the shipwrights' depart-

ment, met with a painful accident, breaking several bones of his left hand. He was attended to at the Dispensary and taken home. A painter named Thomas Vose was precipitated a distance of twenty feet by the breaking of a ladder on which he was at work painting the officers' quarters.

Gatekeeper Geo. W. Little has been removed from his position and W. L. Carpenter, of the yard police, substituted.

The rope makers are once more at work, having been suspended about two weeks.

The Wood-preserving Company have started up after remaining idle a long time, and are preserving some timber for the New York yard. Constructor Wm. L. Mentony is here from New York looking after the same.

The new flag staff placed on the barrack parade ground is made of the original mizzen-topmast of the Constitution. It has been stored in the spar shed for a great many years.

Mr. Wm. Chapman, foreman of machinists in the Steam Engineering Department, has, after two years' patient study, succeeded in perfecting a portable electric house lamp. The light is incandescent, and the accumulator attachment is no larger than the ordinary oil repository. In connection with the lamp there is an indicator showing exactly the amount of electricity consumed. Its construction is inexpensive and the cost of illuminating much less than that of kerosene for a light of from six to ten candle power.

Lient. I. H. Washburn, U. S. M. C., has reported for duty on board the Powhatan in command of the Marine Guard, in place of Lient. Wm. S. Quackenbush, who is placed on waiting orders.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The same court that tried Dr. Murray, of the *Juniper*, has been re-convened at this yard to try a marine belonging to the barracks, for conduct unbecoming a soldier; also such other cases as may come before it.

A very valuable dog belonging to Commodore Upshur, commandant, suddenly disappeared from the yard several days ago. A reward of \$15 was offered for his capture and return, and dog-catchers were as thick as mosquitoes in and around the yard, but they did not amount to much, as the dog returned Tuesday afternoon to the Commandant's residence, chased by marines, messengers, and others, who were desirous of securing the reward, but it was no "catchee," as the dog distanced his chasers by several hundred yards, thereby saving the price put upon his head.

The contract for building the new *Severn* does not meet with success. Several parties whose bids were accepted have declined to undertake the job, realizing that it is a bigger thing than they expected.

It is understood that Captain Brown, of the barracks, is certain to be detached about the 1st of January, although a strong effort is being used to retain him. It is not known who will relieve him, but it is said that Colonel Heywood, of the Mare Island barracks, will be the coming man.

The Coast Survey steamer *Blake* and schooner *Salmon*, have arrived at the yard, the former only remaining long enough to take in stores, etc.

The *Nantucket* has been put out of commission, crew transferred to the *Coloado*, and officers detached. She will be stowed away with the other non-commissioned ships for the winter.

A draft of men for the North Atlantic squadron, from the *Colorado*, in charge of an officer, left on the Norfolk steamer last Tuesday afternoon.

Nearly all the departments in the yard have completed taking their inventories of stock, and the reports have been sent to Washington.

THE MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 11, 1882.

I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the U. S. Marine Corps for the period covered since November, 1881.

On Oct. 1, 1882, there were 1,861 enlisted men in the corps, 981 of which were on board ships in commission and 877 doing duty at the several shore stations.

During the past year there have been 690 enlistments, 132 re-enlistments, 404 discharges, and twelve deaths; also 500 desertions.

I am of opinion that the principal cause of desertion is the fact that there are not enough men to do the duty required everywhere, and that the constant guard duty without cessation becomes onerous and tends to dissatisfaction.

No changes have occurred among the officers on the active list. Two officers on the retired list have died—viz., Lieut.-Col. Ward Marston and 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Watson. Of the active list two captains are on "sick leave" for long periods, one under suspension and two are employed on special duty. One first lieutenant is on leave of absence and is employed by the Chinese government. Deducing these, including the field and staff, leaves 15 captains, 20 first lieutenants and 14 second lieutenants to perform all the duty required on board ships and at the various shore stations. There are at present, exclusive of commanding officers, but 26 officers for shore duty at 10 posts of the Marine Corps, a number totally inadequate, even if they were equally divided; but where some posts (such as the larger ones) need not less than four to five officers each, it can readily be seen that the smaller ones would have none.

It is urgently recommended that Congress restore the sixteen second lieutenants, by which the corps was reduced, by a clause in the Naval Appropriation bill of 1876-77.

The same bill reduced the appropriation for the support of the corps to 1500 privates. Since then various efforts have been made by the Navy Department to increase the appropriation again to that for 2,000 privates, which number is still provided for by the act on which the corps is organized. Constant complaint arises at the naval stations and on board ships in commission that there are not enough privates to do the duty required. Unless Congress will increase the number, there is no remedy for this other than a decrease of shore stations.

The inspections made quarterly by the adjutant and inspector of the corps and my own annual inspection, show the troops to be in as good a state of efficiency and discipline as is possible to effect with inadquate numbers everywhere. The reports of the Board of Inspection of guards returning from sea are also satisfactory.

A detachment of the Marine Corps serving in the ships of the European Station was recently landed with the officers at Alexandria, Egypt, for the protection of American citizens and property, after the bombardment of that city by the English fleet, and rendered very efficient aid in the restoration of public order and the arrest of incendiaries and robbery.

The employment of the Royal marines in their recent operations in Egypt is a most striking proof of the usefulness of this arm of the service, and our own may always be relied on to render the same efficient aid whenever called on, whether by "land or sea," they having taken an active part in all our own wars.

In consequence of an epidemic of yellow fever it has been found necessary to remove the detachment serving at the Pensacola, Fla., Navy-yard to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., where the men are encamped, living in tents. If it is the intention of the Department to continue the post at the Pensacola Navy-yard, quarters for officers and barracks for the enlisted men are urgently needed, and an appropriation for the purpose should be asked for. I have already, in former reports, enlarged upon this, and the same necessity at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where the men are very badly quartered, and the officers have no quarters at all but at long distance from the men.

The annual estimates for the support of the corps were forwarded to the Navy Department on the 29th of September last. Very respectfully, etc.,

O. G. McCawley, Col. Commandant.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Report of Captain F. M. Ramsay, U. S. N., Superintendent Naval Academy:

The Superintendent reports that in February last a committee of five members of the Academic Board was appointed to examine the courses of instruction at the Academy, and suggest such modifications and improvements as might be deemed necessary. The report of the committee was adopted by the Academic Board in May and approved by the Department; but before it could be put into operation Congress, by act of August 5, abolished the titles of cadet midshipman and cadet engineer, and made all the under graduates naval cadets. This necessitated a further change in the course of instruction, and all the cadets now pursue that adopted for the cadet midshipmen, with such alterations as were necessary to suit their new status.

Much attention has been given during the year to practical instruction. In addition to such as could be given in the afternoons, the Dale, Mayflower, Standish and monitor Nantucket cruised in the Bay every Saturday morning that the weather would permit, from early in March until June. All the stations, on deck and in the engine and fire rooms, were filled by the cadets. Constant instruction has also been given in management and in the working of the engines of steam launches. A rigging loft has been established in which the cadets are carefully instructed in marine spike seamanship.

The naval practice cruises were made by the Constellation, Dale, Mayflower and Standish—the cadet engineers, except the third class, in the steamers, and the cadet midshipmen in the sailing vessels. The cadet midshipmen of the first class were instructed in the duties required of cadet midshipmen in cruising vessels of war, and those of the junior classes in the duties of seamen.

While underway, or when not engaged in other duties, the cadet engineers of the first class were instructed in the duties required of cadet engineers during their two years course in cruising steamers, and those of the second class in the duties of firemen.

The cadet engineers on the Mayflower were given daily instruction in mechanical work pertaining to the construction of marine engines and boilers in the shops of the Norfolk Yard, and the same length of time in the Boston Yard.

Those of the Standish were similarly instructed at Washington and New York.

The cadet engineers of the third class were instructed daily in the mechanical work in the shops at the Academy.

All the cadets were granted leave during September. Changes, with satisfactory results, have been made in the mode of disciplining the cadets. Conduct grades have been established, with privileges and requirements attached to each grade, by which cadets who are studious and who evince a desire to comply with the regulations, are allowed privileges that are denied to others.

Soon after the opening of the present Academic year it was discovered that the fourth class was being "hazed" by members of the second and third classes. The "hazers" were tried, found guilty and dismissed.

The quarters of the cadets were repaired and improved during the summer. Many of the buildings used as officers' quarters have been repaired and partially refurnished. The new bakery and armory building, except its internal arrangements, have been finished. The house occupied by the superintendent as quarters has been surveyed by a board of officers and experts and by an experienced architect, and pronounced unsafe, and is being rebuilt. The grounds have been improved by grading and opening a much-needed roadway. The sewers and drains have been overhauled and improved.

After the June examination, 37 cadet midshipmen and 23 cadet engineers, who had completed the four years' course of instruction, were detached from the Academy. Forty-four candidates presented themselves in June, 67 in September, and 3 in October, for admission. Of the number, 60 were admitted, 38 failed to pass the mental examination, 15 were rejected physically, and one passed the required examinations but failed to report for duty.

The superintendent recommends that hereafter all candidates for admission report about May 15, in order to be properly provided with uniform and necessary clothing, and make the summer cruise, which is a great benefit.

He also recommends that when the cadets have completed the six years' course they be ordered to report at the Academy on or about the 1st day of May of each year, for their final graduating examination, so as not to interfere with the examinations of the four classes at the Academy, or delay the departure of the practice vessels.

He further recommends that when the yearly nominations of candidates to fill vacancies shall be made, candidates be also nominated to fill the vacancies that will occur immediately after the final graduating examination of the year. Under the law of Aug. 5, 1882, these vacancies must occur as soon as the examination shall be concluded, as all who are not promoted into the service must be discharged. Alternates should be nominated at the same time with the principals, to prevent delay.

Referring to the act of Aug. 5, requiring vacancies in certain corps to be filled by graduates from the Academy, he calls attention to the great disparity in the position and pay of the lowest grades in the three corps. Assistant engineers and 2d lieutenants of the Marine Corps are commissioned, the former receive \$1,700, and the latter \$1,400, at sea. Midshipmen are appointed and receive \$1,000 per annum. It will hardly be complimentary to the No. 1 of a class who should evince special ability as a line officer, to give him a simple appointment, at \$1,000 a year, while others who passed below him are given commissions and salaries of \$1,400 and \$1,700 per annum. The duties required of the lowest grade of line officers are fully as important and arduous as those required of the lower grades of the Engineers and Marine Corps, and frequently involve much more responsibility. It would seem but just that the naval cadets assigned to the corps after the completion of the six years' course should be commissioned as ensigns. Even this would not put them on a footing as regards pay, with those assigned to the Marine Corps and Engineer Corps—the sea pay of an ensign being only \$1,200.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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240 Broadway, New York.

Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., in his recent annual
report, well says: "In my opinion there should be one
general rule as to rate of pay and allowances, applicable
to all men in the clerical service, and these positions
given to men who have made good records as soldiers;
company and regimental non-commissioned officers,
and none other, should be employed. This rule would
be regarded as a just reward and a recognition of faithful
service and a promotion richly deserved. The
military service would doubtless be benefited by con-
tinuing these men in positions where their experience
and knowledge of military papers would be valuable."

From all indications there would seem to be some
necessity for Army clerical reform, and we trust that
speedy legislation may set the matter straight, and give
to each position its proper modicum of pay.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

The report of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan on his Yellow-
stone expedition during August and September last
shows that the results accomplished by him while on
his tour of exploration amply justified his wisdom in
undertaking the enterprise. We say that because hostile
or careless journals have tried to create an impression
that the whole thing was nothing more than a pleasure
excursion undertaken for the delectation of the Lieu-
tenant General and a party of friends. So far from
that, the exploration was conducted in a thoroughly
business-like way; the information derived was of both
military and general value and interest.

The party started from Chicago on the 1st of August
and proceeded by rail to the crossing of Green River in
Wyoming. Thence on the 4th it pushed on, using
spring wagons, to Atlantic City, not far from the old
and abandoned post of Fort Stambaugh, on the summit
of the Wind River Mountains. On the 5th the summit
was crossed, and a country luxuriantly covered with
bunch grass was reached; Fort Washakie offering a
resting-place for the command in the afternoon. Agri-
culture was found in a prosperous condition in the
Valleys of the Little Popoagie and Big Popoagie, the
farmers cultivating fine grain crops with the aid of irri-
gation. Lander City is the headquarters of the cattle
interest of a most excellent grazing region occupied by
thousands of fat cattle. The Shoshone agency, two
miles from Fort Washakie, is in a very broad and fertile
part of the valley of Wind River, and Gen. Sheridan
pronounces it "the best location for the Indians I had
ever seen." Four miles from the fort is a large warm
mineral spring, which may one day become famous,
for its waters are medicinal and are said to possess fine
curative properties.

Leaving Fort Washakie on the 7th, the command
crossed the south fork of Wind River, passed through
an elevated rolling country, and encamped on the main
Wind River just below the mouth of Dry or Bear
Creek. The next day it proceeded up the south bank
of the Wind, finding, except in the immediate valley of
that stream, a country of bad-land formation, and
which offered no inducements for agriculture and little
for grazing purposes. The trout in the river, which
were abundant and fine, are distinguished from trout
east of the Mississippi by the dark spots on their sides,
instead of red. During the next two days the march
continued along the south bank of the Wind, and on the
third that river was crossed to the north side. The
country passed through was found excellent for grazing,
and offered good shelter for cattle. Near Jake's Creek
were the headquarters of Capt. Torrey's cattle ranch.
"We did not meet him," says Gen. Sheridan, "and
we were sorry, for we knew him well, as he was until a few
months ago, a Captain in the 13th Infantry, to which
regiment I had the honor to belong during the latter
part of 1861 and early part of 1862. His herd of cattle
bids fair to make him very wealthy."

On the 12th the Continental divide was reached, and
the ascent began on a very easy grade. On the way to
the summit open glades and beautiful parks along the
side of the mountain range were passed through, some
of them several miles in length, and all covered with
splendid bunch and gama grasses and wild flowers. On
the summit level were also a series of open grassy
parks, and here and there small lakes. One altitude
was 9,200 feet, and Gen. Sheridan speaks of this pass,
which was unknown to white men, and seemed to have
been used in the past only by Indians, as much better
than the Union Pass, to the south of it, or the pass to
the north of it, traversed by Capt. Kellogg's command
last year. It was named Lincoln Pass, after the Hon.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, whose expedition
this really was; but the non-adjournment of Congress
and official duties prevented him at the last moment
from being at its head.

Descending next day, the command camped on the
valley of the Gros Ventre River, the hills surrounding
which are covered with bunch and other nutritious
grasses. Passing, next day, into the valley of the
Snake River, abundant game was found along the line
of march, and, in the Gros Ventre River, plenty of
trout of from one to three pounds. The march then
for several days continued up Snake River through a
good farming and grazing country. On the 20th the
Upper Geyser Basin was reached, and on the 23d the
Lower Falls of the Yellowstone. On the 27th the
ascent of Bear Tooth Range was begun, and on the 31st
Billings' Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad was
reached.

Six millions of acres of the Crow Reservation gone
over Gen. Sheridan describes as valuable land on which
nothing is now grown. The Crows use it only to gather
a few berries and for grazing their small amount of

stock. They now number 3,470 souls, and so small a body of people cannot keep that great area of good land much longer for such purposes. Gen. Sheridan therefore advises that "the Government give 80 acres to the head of each family, buy the balance from the Indians, paying them, say, half a dollar an acre, if thought proper, then purchase Government bonds with this money, and each year use for their support, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and their agent, the interest upon the bonds, without touching the principal."

"This interest," he goes on to say, "would be very much more than is now appropriated yearly, and the Indians, by these means, would have a perpetual fund, the principal of which should be never touched, except by acts of Congress. In fact, if all Indians and their reservations were treated in this way, a better system of Government could be obtained."

The suggestion is practicable and full of common sense. The good lands in the new country are bound to come under the control of civilization. And to bring them within the reach of settlers in the way marked out by Gen. Sheridan would be to benefit and please both the white and red man, and obviate the dangers of a violent clashing of their interests. In his words, "the Indian would be satisfied, as he would then receive a fair compensation. It would also be a good bargain for the Government, as the purchased land could be sold to actual settlers for an advance, and be occupied by people paying taxes, to say nothing of the opening up of the country."

The report then proceeds to discuss the present condition of the Yellowstone or National Park. General Sheridan found, to his regret, if not to his surprise, that the Park "had been rented out to private parties," who were using it for money-making purposes, from which, as he prudently observes, claims and conditions will arise: that it may be hard for the Government and the courts to shake off. Of course the game is being killed off rapidly; even last winter, in and around the edges of the Park, as many as two thousand elk were slaughtered, to say nothing of the mountain sheep, antelope, deer and other game, killed in great numbers.

"The place is worthy of being a national park," remarks the General, "the geyser phenomena and the Yellowstone canyon having no parallel in any nation;" and why, then, is it not guarded in a way befitting so grand and so unique a possession? To keep the Park up and to protect its game would involve little expense. "Place the control of it," says General Sheridan, "in the hands of an officer of the Government, and let small appropriations be made and expended each year for the improvement of roads and trails." Besides, he would have the area of the Park extended eastward about 40 miles and southward about 10 miles, so as to add 3,844 square miles, which would not be missed by the people, for it can never be settled upon, being too rough and mountainous, with an altitude too high for cultivation, or winter grazing for cattle. The game driven away by persistent hunters and by advancing civilization, is now drifting toward the country he would annex to the Park, and if therein it finds protection, it will soon be collected in its one place of refuge. "If authorized to do so," he adds, "I will engage to keep out skin hunters and all other hunters, by use of troops from Forts Washakie on the South, Custer on the east, and Ellis on the north; and, if necessary, I can keep sufficient troops in the Park to accomplish this object, and give a place of refuge and safety for our noble game. If any of the game which will naturally drift to this place of safety break out again let it be killed, but let its life be made safe while in the National Park. It will then soon learn to stay where it will be unmolested."

That is a matter in which all true sportsmen are deeply interested, and therefore we trust Gen. Sheridan's appeal to them and to the different sportsmen's clubs to assist in getting Congress to adopt his suggestions will not go unheeded. If we are wise we will give to our children in the Yellowstone Park a magnificent inheritance, which will not only be an unrivaled reservation of its kind in the world on other accounts, but will also have the unique merit of being a vast preserve for the large game of the country, which wanton slaughter now threatens with speedy extinction.

The topographical and other information obtained and the valuable suggestions which are the fruit of the enterprise prove General Sheridan's Yellowstone Expedition to have been a very important trip of exploration.

A PETITION to Congress is being circulated for signature by officers of the Army, "in behalf of the enactment of a law amending the statutes governing the retirement of officers from the Army, one provision of which shall make retirement from active service com-

pulsory on attaining the age of sixty-two years, thereby harmonizing the retirement laws of the military with those which have worked with such advantage to the naval service, and with conceded satisfaction to the personnel thereof, during almost the last twenty years." The advocates of the measure expect that the Hon. B. Butterworth, who has heretofore urged it, will renew his efforts in its favor.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

The account of the review, in London, of the victorious British Army, reaches us, along with *Blackwood's Magazine*, containing an article on the "Late Campaign."

The writer is unfriendly to Gen. Wolseley and his party, and makes some very sharp comments upon the conduct of the Egyptian operations, while he lets us into certain of the less glorious events of the campaign. Though he writes with the acrimony of a chronic growler, the facts he states are unquestionably so damaging to the management of the troops and the war, that Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour can never wear their new titles with the self-contentment of Nelson or Wellington.

Except in equipment, in arms, and in armored ships, England does not seem to have advanced in her war administration since the Crimean campaign. Some of us can remember the grievous mismanagement which afflicted the English troops there. When we were told that Lord Raglan took six days to debark 25,000 troops, and with no opposition on the shore, and that when landed they had no current money, nor any sort of transportation, and were nearly fifty miles from their point of attack, we remembered how Scott had landed our whole army one evening within three miles of Vera Cruz and invested that city next morning.

Some of the contrasts now afforded by Sir Garnet Wolseley's victory, with similar events twenty years ago, make us feel sorry that an officer so clever, so nobly ambitious, and devoted to duty as he, should be made the victim of such false parade.

The destruction of Alexandria was a sad instance of aggression, aggravated in its results by the blunders of the naval commander, while the mismanagement of the commissariat and transport service of the army (as reported by the English journals), was almost as great as in the Crimea. Nor was the handling of the troops free from criticism. For more than ten years—ever since the "Battle of Dorking"—every soldier, and almost every man in England, has been trained in target practice, until to day their English rifle teams stand foremost in the world. And yet we hear of no sharp shooting in Egypt—no skirmishing—and in the decisive battle, if we may so dignify it, neither Arabi nor Sir Garnet seem to have had any pickets out at all.

One rather garrulous correspondent, probably a young officer of "the black watch," tells us that when in that famous night-march the British line had advanced quite near Arabi's intrenchments, and the dawning day revealed their presence to the enemy, a general fusillade greeted them. At once the order was passed to "lie down!" and was promptly executed. Then came the order to "charge," and this too was obeyed by the whole line, until they attained to about one hundred and fifty yards, when the line halted, "and things looked ticklish," for several officers and a number of the British soldiers had been hurt in their advance. At this crisis a bugler, of his own impulse, sounded the "advance," and the whole line rushed forward to the intrenchments, and Arabi's men ran away from them. We do not find the name of that bugler boy in any of the accounts of the recent glorification in London.

After getting into the first line an interior entrenchment still opposed the British army. We learn from an eye witness that in charging this entrenchment the men fell to the rear so fast that it was only by the most urgent efforts of their officers they could be kept up to their work. But finally having by the act of not running away themselves, caused Arabi's men to do it, this interior work was also taken. Then after bayonetting a number of the artillery men who did not get off in time, and when the whole command seemed in much confusion, they discovered two regiments of cavalry off to the right, and formed square against cavalry and the cavalry went off.

In the Crimean war a Highland regiment (the 92d) repulsed a charge of Cossacks from line of battle. During the war with Mexico, in the days of flint locks, we do not believe we ever formed square except upon the drill ground. During the war between the States cavalry was often routed by a skirmish line, and a square was never formed. In the Franco-Prussian war at Sedan, some German infantry from line of battle entirely destroyed the splendid Household Cavalry of France. If these crack regiments of England did form

a square in Egypt, with breech-loading and repeating arms in their hands and against the Arab cavalry, they have gone back half a century in the art of war.

There is indeed nothing from the beginning to the end of this Egyptian business to make an intelligent Englishman feel anything but regret, or to impress anybody else with the prowess or skill of the British army.

The closing paragraph of *Blackwood's* Thersites is quite inscrutable, and is to this effect: "Our men fought well in Egypt; that is, they would have fought well had there been anybody to fight them; but if the Egyptians had fought well then Arabi would not have been the only bubble pricked in Egypt."

As the lessons of Napoleon on those battle fields, of the power of squares of infantry, seem to have controlled the English tactics at Kafer-el-dhar, so seems the proximity of the Sphinx to have affected the rhetoric of *Blackwood's* writer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

If the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were carried out in good faith by Congress, we should find new life introduced into the two services, so much demoralized by adverse or ignorant legislation.

An increase of the Army to 80,000 is recommended; the establishment of permanent posts; the increase of the retired list to make room for over one hundred disabled officers; the establishment of a sort of justice's court for the trial of minor offences in the Army; the restoration of the right to employ soldiers as servants with their consent; the restoration of the per diem allowance to members of Courts-martial and military boards; an allowance to acting quartermasters; an encouragement of the militia and an increase of the appropriation for arming them, and the establishment of local rank and pay of colonel for the governor of the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral by selection, and with an apocalyptic vision of the millennium before him, advises that an end be put to the practice of procuring favor by outside influence. He proposes to make a place for sixteen more naval cadets by their appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Marine Corps, and makes various recommendations concerning the restoration of our dilapidated and obsolete Navy which should receive instant attention. He presents, also, a broad scheme for increasing the efficiency of the naval service, which is in line with recent recommendations in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, including, as it does, the absorption into the Navy Department of the bureaus of the overburdened Treasury Department which deal with seafaring men and seafaring interests. The Coast Survey and Life-saving services and Light-house administration are asked for the Navy, and a bureau of mercantile marine in the Navy Department is called for. Various objections are already urged against this enlargement of Naval administration. Some of these refer to the real or supposed mental habits of Naval officers, and it seems to be forgotten that, in the interests of national defence and national honor, it is important that the sphere of Naval interests should be broadened and the minds of Naval officers kept active, alert, and not suffered to rust in inaction. How essential it is to the efficiency of the Navy that something should be done, and done immediately, is shown by the fact that the notice in the *JOURNAL* of November 18, stating that young Naval officers were wanted to command stations on the Congo River, founded by Stanley, and under the direction of the King of the Belgians, has led to such a rush of applicants for the places, both by letter and in person, that Lieut. Mason, who has the matter in charge, is at a loss as to what officers to select. It is, indeed, a sad state of things when young officers of ambition and ability feel impelled to accept positions under foreign governments because there is no future for them in their own country. Such officers are becoming more and more dissatisfied every day, and are constantly on the watch for an opening in civil life. Resignations of Naval officers are likely to soon become a very common thing, not only among the younger officers but among those well up in years. Out of a list of twenty-two passed assistant engineers now unemployed no less than five have signified their intention of resigning. The same may be said of other grades.

It is not pleasant to dwell upon the painful picture of our naval decay, and for the inventory of obsolete ships and powerless guns we refer to the reports. Both Secretaries dwell upon the necessity for improved ordnance, and President Arthur urges this subject upon the attention of Congress in his Message. The remedy is within our reach. We do not need to go abroad either for invention or manufacture. A liberal en-

couragement of our home foundries will result in giving us guns superior to any in the world. We are in condition to profit by foreign failures, and to make the best use of their costly experiments.

Experience has shown that neither England nor Germany has yet secured the ideal gun. Two serious cases of gun bursting have recently been reported, one a Krupp gun and the other an English gun. It is reported from Wilhelmshaven that on October 11, firing took place to test the platform of a 28 cm.—11 in.—gun of Krupp's mounted in Fort Heppens. At the second round the steel barrel of the gun burst. As it was a case of proof firing, the detachment were under cover and no one was hurt. The charge was 58 kg.—128 lb.—of powder, the largest employed in this gun. One fragment of the barrel weighing about 1000 kg.—2200 lb.—flew to a distance over 100 metres, without causing injury, however. The strictest inquiry is to be instituted immediately with regard to this accident.

The Engineer, which gives us this information, says, at the same time:

"At Shoeburyness, on Thursday, October 26, a 6in. new type gun—Mark II. we believe, that is, a gun of 81 cwt. firing a 100lb. shot with a charge of 38lb. of P2 powder—burst at about its 250th round in front of the powder chamber. The breech is reported not to have been blown out, although fragments of the barrel were blown to a distance of 200 yards. The detachment, who were standing round the gun, did not suffer much, only one man being injured sufficiently to go to hospital. It may be seen that there is an experimental element in both these cases. The Krupp gun was being tried under circumstances when it was considered that some danger might arise to the detachment, though apparently it was the platform that was supposed to be the doubtful element. The Gun Factory gun has already been superseded by a pattern Mark III., weighing 2 cwt. more than Mark II. gun. Nevertheless, unquestionably the accidents are both such as should call for much investigation. It would be unwise to offer conjectures as to the causes where so little is known. The burst in each case has taken place in a barrel of steel."

It is evident that we shall find no profit in going abroad for our guns, and if we do not speedily secure the most effective armament of any nation in the world it will be simply because we are foolish enough to neglect the means at our command.

A CORRESPONDENT, a non-commissioned officer of long and faithful service, writing in regard to desertions, a subject which is receiving serious consideration at the hands of the superior military authorities, says: "It is not in my opinion the treatment received from officers or non-commissioned officers, nor the money paid for the first outfit, neither is it in the food they receive, but it is to be found amongst the men themselves. We all know that a certain class enter the Army to have a good time and nothing to do, but find their disappointment in the fact that the Army is not a place for idle, worthless vagabonds, and when such steal in, are soon found out, and are given to understand that they made a grand mistake; they see that discipline must be enforced and regulations observed; they see a well-appointed table, plenty of good wholesome food, well cooked; companions who are sober and orderly, who frown down their drunken, dissipated habits, and the result is desertion, to the infinite relief of the company. Troops should be paid as often as possible, say every five or ten days; men would then always have a few dollars, but not enough to desert with. I am convinced that such payments would reduce desertions."

In a criticism in the JOURNAL of November 4 of a guard mounting by the 69th New York, we said that the first sergeants should lay aside their rifles while inspecting their details. In the JOURNAL of November 25 we published an extract from a letter to us from a Regular Army officer on the subject, saying: "I do not see why first sergeants should lay aside their pieces. They never did at West Point, and never do in the Regular service." In our remarks we held on to our first position. Another Regular Army officer now writes us: "According to my experience during an active service of over twenty-five years, I never yet saw a first sergeant of either horse, foot or dragoons inspect his guard detail previous to marching it on parade without first laying aside their pieces. The sergeant is held responsible for clean guns as well as "the dress and general appearance; and to know whether they are clean or otherwise, he must inspect them closely. To do it properly he must use both hands; therefore he sets his own gun on one side till he is through, then resumes it. They may not do it at West Point, but they do it in the Regular service sure."

AN Army officer, speaking of Col. Holabird's recent article on the subject of desertions, referred to in the JOURNAL of November 25, writes us: "I know Col. Holabird, and he is one of the very best posted officers in the Army. His three recommendations to improve the morale of the service deserve

attention at the hands of the authorities. In each one he hits the nail on the head *every time*. Volumes might be written, and yet not as well convey the ideas embodied in these three paragraphs. An officer must be a close observer of the *social* as well as of the official life of the enlisted man to know his requirements, and any old soldier who reads Col. Holabird's suggestions will know at once that he is talking about something he thoroughly understands. If his advice was carried out to the letter, it would improve the *morale* of the enlisted man fully fifty per cent."

We find in the editorial columns of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* the following interesting, if not important, piece of news: "The gunner borne on the books of the flagship on the North American station for torpedo duties—Mr. James Watson—has deserted, and it is believed, has entered the service of the United States of America, taking with him certain confidential documents relating to British torpedoes and the torpedo service."

Gen. Miles says in a recent report: "The system now in vogue of commands being exercised in the name of general officers not within the limit or jurisdiction of departments, or within reach of communication therewith, in my opinion is of doubtful legality, and quite liable to result in serious embarrassment to the service, and, I believe, should be discontinued." This has long been a mixed question, and much has been written and decided concerning it, and yet it seems to remain undecided.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Passed Assistant Engineer Charles R. Roelker, U. S. N., has rejoined his family again at Georgetown, D. C., after having spent several months abroad. He entered upon work at the Navy Department last week, in connection with the draughting of plans, etc., for the Advisory Board.

A plot of the site for the new Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, is being drawn at the request of the Secretary of War. The appropriation for this purpose is \$100,000. As soon as the plot is received, the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy, who have the matter in charge, will make their plans and specifications for the building.

Owing to the death of the sister of Admiral Bryson, Pres. of the Owen court martial, the court has adjourned until next Tuesday at 12 o'clock. Surgeon Owen has completed the brief for his defence, and will read it to the court on that day. This will conclude the proceedings, and we shall know by this time next week the result of the trial. Judging from the statements made by those who are acquainted with the inside history of the case, it is pretty safe to predict that the verdict will be for acquittal. It is, after all, simply a question to be decided whether Dr. Owen exceeded his authority in his actions at the Pensacola Yard during the prevalence of the yellow fever; and it is confidently asserted by the friend of Dr. Owen that he has sufficient evidence at hand to prove that he did not.

The National Rifles of Washington opened their social season on Wednesday with one of their brilliant balls. A fair sprinkling of Army and Navy people were noticed among the gay assemblage. The guests were received by Mrs. Gen. Logan, assisted by several young ladies of West Washington. The music as usual was furnished by the Marine band.

William H. Lester, a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, committed suicide December 13 by cutting his throat.

According to a Washington letter to the New York *Times*, the fair to raise money to build a monument to the late President Garfield has been far from successful.

The attendance since the opening has not been large. It is understood that an expense of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 was incurred in getting up the exhibition. If that is true, it is impossible to believe that the managers will do much better than get their money back. The railroads advertised most liberal excursion rates, and their expensive and handsome posters and circulars were displayed in profusion far away in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. As they sold tickets to the fair with their excursion tickets, and very few of the coupons having been received at the doors, it is concluded that the degree of interest aroused in the fair has been slight, the attractions of a parade of bicyclists, a turn out of Knights Templar, and a display of the local Militia and the Regulars stationed here proving insufficient to do more than draw out admiring throngs of the colored population and a meagre array of visitors from Baltimore and Philadelphia. The art display in the rotunda is indifferently bad. A much more interesting collection may be seen with out charge in some of the picture shops in New York at any time. For the rest, the display of the Signal Service Bureau, the Army and Navy, and the Life-saving Service aside, the fair contains nothing to distinguish it from the average chub fair, and has not been so well patronized as a purely local fair that has been in operation during the week.

The newspaper rumors of the week that the Marquis of Lorne had asked a military escort for the purpose of protecting himself and the Princess Louise on their trip through Texas, the escort to accompany them as far as San Antonio, were without foundation. Secretary Lincoln, being questioned on the subject, said that he did not know anything whatever about it. Upon inquiring further, it was learned that nothing in relation to the matter had been received in any of the branches of the Department. It was stated that Col. Tourtelotte, of Gen. Sherman's staff, who was detailed to accompany the royal party through this country, would

see that they had every convenience and protection necessary. If an escort was deemed advisable, it would be ordered without the matter being brought to the attention of the War Department.

The following is an extract of a private letter to us from Washington: "The recent removal of Col. Laidley, of the Ordnance, from the command of Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, and his transfer to that of superintending a Government powder depot, in New Jersey, though the occasion for very serious strictures in the Boston press, has not raised much of a mess in Washington. So far from there having been a long standing quarrel between Gen. Benét, the Chief of Ordnance, and Col. Laidley, it is a matter of knowledge to the cognoscenti that the former has for a long time been very considerate of the latter. During the last two years the chief has been forced to recognize defects in the management at Watertown, and has forwarded occasional remonstrances to the commandant. So little result seemed to come, however, out of kindly admonitions, that some weeks since Col. Laidley was advised by Gen. Benét that it might be best to transfer him to a different and less important field. Very likely Col. Laidley fancied his superior officer intended this notice rather as a suggestion than a definite intimation. At any rate, he at once made a visit to Washington, remained over one night, and, the Secretary being absent, returned to Massachusetts. Soon after he made a second visit. On both of these occasions he omitted to call upon General Benét, obviously both a breach of professional courtesy and an impolitic neglect of good form. Very soon thereafter the correspondence between his chief and himself was in regular course submitted to Secretary Lincoln, who carefully read the maladroit endorsements of Col. Laidley, and at once ordered the change. This is a true statement of the facts. When, upon the death of General Dyer, Secretary Belknap asked Benét, then col. and assistant chief of ordnance, whom he would recommend to fill the vacancy at the head of the bureau, Colonel Benét recommended as his first choice Col. Benton, now deceased; as his second Col. Laidley. It is understood that Benét owed his own appointment to the friendly appreciation of Gen. Grant."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journals.)

EN ROUTE TO THE LAVA BEDS.

SHOULD an officer stationed in Oregon receive an order about the 25th of December to march his company 300 miles to take part in an Indian war, both he and his men would very likely consider the proceeding a very cool one. Now that is about the distance between Camp Harney and the Modoc country. Instructions were, "Light marching order," which meant, in our case, eight pack mules instead of comfortable wagons, where one could stow a tent and numberless blankets. However, what comforts or necessities could be taken along were piled upon those unfortunate mules, and off we started. The snow lay pretty deep at home, but we launched out into the great prairie that resembled one sheet of fleecy cloud, and, in imagination, the effect is the same as riding on the unsubstantial sky, which possessed almost as much sustaining power. We plod on through the virgin whiteness, never before disturbed by foot or hoof, and at the day's end dismount to sleep in its folds. The old campaigner, however, does not take such a desolate view of the situation. Instantly the huge sage brush plant is alight; no shivering over a few green boughs or saturated log dug from the snow. A veritable can of kerosene, this great source of comfort in the wilderness grows to the height of six feet, bearing branches some inches in thickness and a stock fully half a foot, all oily and odorous. One bush is sufficient to thaw the benumbed feet and lumbur the aching joints. Next a pile is easily gathered for the night, and in the same dreary neighborhood the red wile can be found fringing the springs. This adds an intensity to the heat more than enough.

Thus we move on day by day, varying the discomforts with an occasional dousing in slightly frozen streams, climbing the rugged bluffs, skirting the shallow lakes, winding across the broad alkali plains, that are even in summer white as snow. At the end of 150 miles we ascend the mountain ridge, which encloses old Camp Warner. Now we quit the sage-covered and wind-swept valleys for the sombre solitude of the forest. Here the snow lies deeper and our tired and panting animals must be lightened and shown the way, our spare grain sacks of "chicken gunny" are brought into requisition for foot covering, and unlucky is he who fails to provide himself with a set of these air-letting stockings, for the coarseness of the fabric prevents the snow from melting on the boot. Now is our camp cheered by the fires from the pine fir and juniper.

We linger long beside the fragrant heat; the hungry horses chomp the scanty supper from the can as nose bag, pawing with delight, threshing their icy tails and glaring knowingly at the accustomed blaze; the isolated sentinel moves cautiously in their midst or seeks shelter beside the convenient tree; the storm rages far overhead and the air is filled with diamond-like particles; the great forest monarchs creak and bend in the blast ever and anon with a shiver, discharging their overloaded tops, until at last fatigue overcomes us and sleep claims all. Scraping the snow from the frozen ground, on which we scatter a few hemlock boughs, each one stretches himself beside the smouldering logs in chilly slumber.

This is the picture, oft repeated, of our bivouac. In the dark, cold morning after quite superficial ablutions, the frozen lash ropes are thawed at the fire, the packs adjusted, and man and horse hastily swallow the quickly-cooled breakfast. We move out, but do not mount; horses will wade through snow two feet deep, by alternating the lead, but beyond that, man must break the way. So, on we go, up and down the mountain ridges, plunging sometimes arm-pit deep, dragging our unwilling beasts, and often halting to rescue a comrade or his horse from total submersion. The blazes on the trees are quite indistinct; the storm battering the snow far up the weather side. The fairy line track of the snow shoe can be sometimes sighted through the timber, announcing that our trail carrier is in these parts. Lightly equipped, with letter bag and staff, he skims quietly through the pine openings up and over the ridge and disappears. He is seldom seen by the weary traveller, blundering along the heavy trail, and casting envious glances at the beautiful mark in the snow, which impresses him as the sign of some subtle, hidden motor.

On, still on, we trudge, and finally descend the long moun-

tain side into Goose Lake valley. We embark upon the ice, and a full day's journey is made over the frozen bosom of this beautiful lake. Again our route takes us through the sage covered knolls and into a valley where the snow lies even deeper than before. Our miserable little ranch house is passed, looking like a blur on the winter landscape, sheltering the cattle herders hibernating through the cold snap. Thence on through storm and sleet, till at the end of two long weeks we halt beside the Agency of the Klamaths. After a short rest at this point, we again mount and plunge into the forest covered spurs of the Sierras. Fifty miles more are made, and Lost River is found, the main command joined, and the campaign begun.

CAVALRY.

ENGINEER BATTALION AND CREEEDMOOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the letter from Capt. Chas. W. Raymond, U. S. A., published in the JOURNAL of December 9, in regard to the Battalion of United States Engineers at Willet's Point, the following statement appears: "The high position taken by the battalion in marksmanship (a position attained before Creedmoor was thought of) . . . are due to these facts."

While the present efficiency of the battalion in marksmanship is fully conceded, any statement that such efficiency existed prior to the establishment of Creedmoor, or arose from any other cause than the emulation excited by the contests at that range in which the engineers participated, is so entirely at variance with the facts that the statement should not be allowed to pass without contradiction, as depriving Creedmoor and the National Rifle Association of that credit that is justly due to them.

The first public appearance of the Engineers in rifle shooting was induced by the liberality which offered the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL trophy for competition at the first annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, for the very purpose of inducing the Army and National Guard to compete against each other, in the hope that the emulation thus excited would lead to improvement in both branches of the service—a hope that has been more than realized by what has actually occurred. At the first competition (October 8, 1873), the scores were as follows:

50 yards; 7 shots; teams of twelve. Possible score—28x12—

336.	Twenty-second, National Guard, N. Y.	211
	Seventy-ninth, National Guard.	152
	Twelfth, National Guard.	151
	Ninth, National Guard.	140
	Engineers' Battalion.	168

The highest score of the 22d was 24, and six made 24 and upwards.

The highest score of the Engineers was 15.

It further appears in the official report for that year "that the non-commissioned officers and privates of the United States Engineers at Willet's Point have formed the Willet's Point Rifle Club, which has affiliated with the Association. Gen. Abbot, their commander, states that the influence of the range upon his men has been very beneficial.

In 1874 the scores in this match were:

247	Seventh National Guard.	
233	Twelfth National Guard.	
226	Twenty-second National Guard.	
191	Forty-eighth National Guard.	
177	Twenty-third National Guard.	
169	Seventy-ninth National Guard.	
163	Seventy-first National Guard.	
160	Eight National Guard.	
154	U. S. Engineers.	

And it was not until 1875 that the last began to do really good shooting.

In view of the above it is submitted that the present proficiency of the Engineer battalion in rifle practice was not attained until some years after Creedmoor was in operation, and was owing to their proximity to that range, and that although they were the first in the Army to take up the matter, they were at the outset far inferior to the National Guard, and improved more slowly than the latter.

While the N. R. A. may justly claim the credit for the introduction of rifle practice among the Engineers and through them among the Army, it is also proper to state that it is in turn under great obligations to Gen. Abbot and the other officers of the Engineer battalion who have been its sincere friends from the outset, and whose advice and aid have often helped it out of a tight place.

RIFLEMAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1882.

THE TRAINING SHIP NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New York Herald says: "The boys attached to the training ship *New Hampshire* would not disappear as rapidly as they are said to have done unless something is wrong about their treatment or the ship itself. Quite possibly the latter is at fault. The depths of an old hulk are not attractive to any boys who were not reared in cellars. But whatever the reason a remedy should promptly be found. The experiment of training young sailors is too costly and important to be allowed to fail through any influence that is discouraging to apprentices."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The above paragraph clipped from the New York Herald and appearing in your issue of November 25 is a gross misconception and misstatement of things on board the *New Hampshire*. The writer has either never seen the *New Hampshire*, or, having seen her, is expressing unjustifiable ill will toward the ship and the work she represents. Among all the vessels of our Navy there is none so well fitted to be a home and school for boys. Her "depths" are in fine contrast to the "cellars" employed above as their rhetorical counterpart. Her great size, well lighted and ventilated decks, abundant warmth, and superior mess arrangements, are an emphatic protest against all such disparaging criticisms. No less untrue to facts is the statement that boys disappear rapidly from the *New Hampshire*. It is true indeed that her boys disappear rapidly in drafts, but the desertions have been comparatively few. Among the few who have left in this way several have returned begging to be reinstated; and when the cases of deserters are investigated, it is found almost invariably that it is the bad boys who run away:

the boys who by deception get into the Navy, and whose conduct while there makes it more desirable than otherwise that they should get out in the least troublesome way. It is in fact stated by many officers of experience that the tendency is to "coddle" the boys on the *New Hampshire*; that their freedom from exposure and "roughing it" is killing to the daring, courageous element which should be cultivated in our young men-of-war men. But the reply is that this is the initiative school, and the breaking in should not be too violent. In a few months after coming here the boys are sent on board cruising ships, where the very circumstances of the case will call into use the more stern and rugged elements of their profession. It is said that our Naval seamen are better fed and cared for than those of any other navy. The commissary department of the *New Hampshire*, under the management of an experienced officer, provides the boys with better fare than they can ever expect to have on board the regular sea-going ships of the Navy; and there is never any occasion to grumble at the Navy ration. Some question whether it is right to feed the boys better than they will be accustomed to be fed when they go out into the service; but growing boys certainly need a liberal and special fare. We take it that very few of the boys would have had such a dinner on Thanksgiving Day at home as the following bill of fare shows them to have had on the *New Hampshire*:

Dinner, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, 1882.—Soups; giblets and rice; roasts; turkey, with veal and ham stuffing; baked sweet potatoes; cranberry sauce; celery; boiled ham; boiled Irish potatoes; dessert—apple pie, fruit cake, green apples.

It seems strange that a system so promising to the Government should have to suffer from prejudice, ill-will and misunderstanding, and that a ship which gives the boys a better home than most boys have who are away at school should be set upon as in the paragraph quoted. But this is generally the case with good things, and it is also true that those who have the most to say adversely about a good work know the least about it.

UNITE AND WORK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your correspondent "61," in the JOURNAL of Dec. 2, seems to have a very clear idea of what should be done to relieve the present stagnation in promotion, and the many discomforts under which the junior officers of the line now labor.

His idea is not at all new, but it is the first time I have seen it in print in anything like the present comprehensive and sensible shape it now assumes, and its plan is so simple, so just and easy of accomplishment that I do not see how any objection can be raised against it.

The subalterns of the line are certainly worse off in the respect referred to than any other class of officers in the Army, and unless some such plan as that proposed is soon adopted many of us will have to retire from old age, without reaching the grade even of captain.

Very little can be done to help the Army during this short session, but certainly nothing can be hoped for without united, earnest and well organized effort, and it becomes the duty of every one to use all lawful and honorable means in his power to secure, at least, the relief so ably recommended by the powers at Washington. Let every officer of the Army, therefore, put his shoulder to the wheel, and by personal and united effort secure what is now under way, without delay and without doubt, and let us, subalterns, unite and organize for our relief, and secure the passage of the bill recommended by "61," this session, if possible, but if not, certainly at the next.

THE ENGINEER BATTALION IN WAR AND PEACE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Capt. Raymond is likely to be infested with anxious inquiries if he continues to make such paralyzing statements. Not content with the breathless announcement that Kriegsspiel (with two "s's") has been introduced as a part of the proceedings of the *Essays* (with two "s's") Club, he adds that the Battalion of Engineers has a high military spirit, owing to its brilliant record, especially as infantry, in the wars. I served with the Army of the Potomac during the greater part of the war, and heard Gen. Hooker facetiously offer a reward for a dead cavalryman, at a time when that arm had not been much engaged; but not in moments of wildest hilarity did his fancy reach the riotous pith of suggesting a dead engineer. Now, I am not going to assert that an engineer was never killed. I have seen too many of my cherished beliefs fade away. But as I intimated above, I am simply going on the list of anxious inquirers.

Will Capt. Raymond give me an instance of a single battle or skirmish in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged where a battalion or company, or any organization of engineers, acting as infantry, had a private soldier killed or wounded? I am well aware of the death of the gallant Col. Cross at Fredericksburg; but he was doing engineer work, trying to get a bridge across the river. When not digging, which Captain Raymond considers more important, they may have been put in line to draw rations; but they were evidently too select to be exposed to fire; for I know that at Gettysburg, Mackenzie and Reese, both at the time of the Engineers, begged Gen. Meade to allow the Engineer Battalion to be put in; but Gen. Meade, with commendable prudence, refused to allow this palladium to be imperiled. It is currently reported that he said: "My dear boys, I would gladly gratify you, but in this terrible crisis, it is my duty to provide for the worst, and with the last organized Army confronting invasion, with the copperhead raising his envenomed head in our rear, and the draft strenuously resisted, what would be the effect upon the minds of the people if it were known

that this unique battalion, not to be duplicated upon this earth, had shared the universal wreck?" I do not wish to be understood as questioning the value of the Engineer battalion in their special line of duty; in fact, I am not asserting anything, I am simply asking for information.

Capt. Raymond further says the battalion is properly exempted from the arduous, but not particularly instructive, duties of Indian police, and is constantly engaged in instruction and preparation for war. Indian wars are not instructive. Willet's Point is the nursery of the suckling soldier. When exposed to all the dangers and hardships of Home Guards they fortify the body and brace the mind by the contemplation of Livermore, Von Tschischowitz, Von Trotha, Von Mayer, Von Braun, Von Nauman, John Bright, and William Penn.

To meet the wiles and guard against the surprises of the most vigilant, subtle, and remorseless foe that we are ever likely to encounter, to pit companies, a large portion of whom have been taught to sit on horse and aim a piece since entering the service, against a race of centaurs whose rifles have procured their food from childhood, is a training not to be compared with Kriegsspiel and the Vons. In the name of common sense, and in behalf of the gallant soldiers who have fallen in battle against a foe who are becoming more formidable every year, as the weapons of civilization are added to the fierce instincts and warlike training of barbarism, I protest against the pedantry that would cast its spiteful slur upon arduous and bloody service by calling it Indian police.

Where is war to be taught so well as in the presence of the foe? The Modoc war awakened us to the fact that we could not, as a rule, hit a barn door at 100 yards, and but for the terrible lessons of such disasters the battalion of Engineers, instead of taking its "high position in marksmanship," would in all probability be emptying the muskets of the Old Guard at the time-honored white cross, and measuring the distance with a string.

Is Captain Raymond endeavoring to claim soldierly precedence for a branch of the service that never gave the world a great commander, that was distinguished in our last war, East and West, for the want of practical capacity and adaptability, and has encircled our coasts with the most melancholy and worthless failures in the way of so-called defences? Is it not time that this ridiculous sham of superiority was puffed away?

We concede that it has demonstrated the character of its mind by the ingenious manner in which it has applied the maxim that, "All is fair in war," to Lieutenant Totten. It has established, beyond the possibility of cavil, that Kriegsspiel is spiced with two s's, and it is evidently preparing to claim that it created Creedmoor, but it is unfair to hold the corps responsible for the pretensions of a member who has never had a chance to realize by personal observation how abilities of the highest order may be hampered and chilled by the purely defensive habit of mind engendered by a life spent in that arm which he fondly imagines to be the school of success.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER NO. 2.

THE RELIEF FOR IRELAND IN 1847.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have to thank you for alluding, on page 419 of your last issue, to the voyage of the *Jamestown* to Ireland in 1847, as related in my "Personal Reminiscences." There are two slight errors in your notice which I desire to correct. George C. De Kay, who commanded the *Macedonian*, had served in the navy of the Argentine Republic, and, having commanded a small squadron, was called Commodore De Kay. He never served in the Navy of the United States, as I believe, and had no authority to wear its uniform. The white burgee carried to Ireland by the *Jamestown* was a silk flag, not containing "an olive branch," but was embroidered by ladies of Boston, and contained the shamrock and thistle, emblematic of Ireland and Scotland. It might have been stated that the ship was returned to Boston in 100 days to an hour, and was piloted in by Mr. Phillips, the same pilot who took her to sea.

I would add that the fast ship *Akbar*, Captain Gerry, belonged to myself and others, sailed six days before the *Jamestown*, and arrived six days after her. The *Macedonian* was principally laden by the relief committee of Boston, and carried the white burgee to Cork. Capt. De Kay hauled it down upon the delivery of about five thousand barrels of provisions, the bill of lading of which was held by the Rev. E. T. Taylor, and the gallant Captain De Kay hoisted it in its place a long pennant, and resumed the uniform which he agreed not to wear while acting as the carrier of the supplies furnished by the Boston committee. The cost of the voyage of the *Jamestown* was more than paid by a collection taken in the churches of Boston, on the 28th of March, when she set sail; so that about \$1,300 was returned to the committee. The voyage of the *Macedonian* cost De Kay over \$30,000. Congress granted to him about \$24,000 before he died, and subsequently \$6,000 or \$8,000 to his widow.

R. B. FORBES.

MILTON, Dec. 11, 1882.

Meers, Fords, Howard and Hubert will shortly issue, as a subscription book, a story of the civil war by Mr. George W. Williams, entitled "Bullet and Shell; War as the Soldier Saw It," which is written in the form of a novel, many of the incidents in it, however, belonging to the hitherto unwritten history of the rebellion. The numerous illustrations are by Mr. Edwin Forbes, who is particularly clever in pictures of soldier life.

The following General Order was issued by the Secretary of the Navy December 14: "Hereafter flag officers will not be appointed to a squadron or station unless there shall be six or more cruising vessels attached to each squadron or station, and the number of enlisted men shall exceed 600."

West Point.—The winter hops given by the officers will take place Tuesday, December 12, Dec. 26, Jan. 9, Jan. 23, and Feb. 7.

NAVY BUREAU REPORTS.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, submits a report, of which the following is the substance, in regard to the operations of his bureau during the past year.

Estimates are submitted for the purposes mentioned:

1. Fuel, tools, material and labor.....	\$348,500
2. General repairs.....	15,800
3. Continuing the manufacture of high power steel rifle breech-loading guns.....	100,000
4. Miscellaneous expenses.....	5,000
5. Civil establishments at Navy-yards.....	10,869
6. General expenses at the Torpedo Station, auto-mobile torpedoes and torpedo boats.....	203,000
	\$885,169

Ordnance.

The most important question for the bureau to consider and one that must continue to occupy its immediate attention for several years is the entire reorganization of naval ordnance material and the introduction of high power guns, small arms and torpedoes upon our vessels of war.

During the latter part of the fiscal year the bureau was enabled to order steel forgings for several rifled guns of different calibers, and it is hoped that the steel makers may be enabled to produce the material without any more delay than is unavoidable when a new branch of manufacture is undertaken, and one (as in this case) which calls for great patience, scientific skill and close observation.

It is greatly to be hoped that the difficulties which attend the commencement of this work may be soon overcome, although the fact may be kept in view that the production of satisfactory grades of this steel is extremely difficult, and indeed it has been necessary to keep the quality of the metal demanded of the steel makers lower than the bureau would have otherwise desired in order to enable the manufacturers to commence work without too great risk of failure.

During the year the bureau has perfected detailed plans for the construction of such classes of high power guns as are required for present use, and the drawings and specifications are prepared and ready for placing in the hands of the mechanics as soon as the proper grades of steel can be obtained. These plans embody two methods of construction—the steel banded and the steel wire wound systems; and they are in every respect exponents of the modern ideas regarding ordnance.

Preparations have been made in the Ordnance Department of the Washington Navy-yard to commence the machine work on the forgings ordered, as soon as they pass the tests, and it is thought that the bureau will be able to produce some guns that will serve as types for the manufacturers of the country.

Plans for carriages, ammunition and other material have been prepared; the construction of the first carriage is far advanced at the Washington Navy-yard, and others will be made as soon as practicable.

The question of suitable carriages for high power ordnance is one that presents considerable difficulty. The comparatively light weight and violent recoil of such guns are very destructive to the carriage, and unusual strength and solidity are required in the different parts as well as increased mobility—conditions which are naturally at variance with each other, and necessitate the exercise of great care on the designs.

A six-inch breech-loading steel rifle, projected by my predecessor, and for two and a half years in process of manufacture, is now nearly completed. The delay entailed upon the company in their efforts to procure proper material, and by the novel points presented in the course of manufacture, will illustrate the difficulties which attend the introduction of new methods. This gun will be immediately used to investigate and settle the question regarding the character of powder and projectiles for the new six-inch steel guns.

During the year a number of 60 pdr. Parrott rifles have been converted from muzzle-loaders to breech-loaders on the plan heretofore in use for that purpose; and they will be put in service as occasion may require. These are guns of far ballistic power, and will be useful in many circumstances where extreme range and velocity are not required.

In September, 1881, some gun carriages of new pattern were completed for the eight-inch M. L. rifle, and placed on board of the U. S. S. *Zanaster*. They embody the feature of hydraulic control of recoil, and have worked satisfactorily. The design will be understood by the drawings.

Machine Guns.

Three Hotchkiss revolving cannon of 47 M. (3½ pds.) have been ordered this year, the funds at the disposal of the bureau not having admitted of a larger purchase.

It will in future be necessary to supply our ships of war with greater numbers of machine guns, both of larger and small calibers. As remarked in the previous report of the bureau, a great demand for them has sprung up in all navies. The heavier calibers penetrate the sides of all unarmored vessels, and are capable of piercing about 1 ½ inches of steel (placed normally) near the muzzle. They are also very effective against thin plates placed at quite an acute angle to the line of fire, and at very considerable distances. For this reason they are well adapted for use as a defense against the fast torpedo boats now in vogue. When these swift little vessels are advancing bows on upon the enemy, the lines they present to the hostile fire are mostly very acute, and unless the projectiles fired against them have high velocity and considerable weight, they glance and are innocuous. If, however, penetration through the skin plates is once obtained, great residual energy is desirable in order that the projectile may pass through the interior bulkheads and through the boilers and engines, and this result is what is aimed at by manufacturers of these classes of guns. In future engagements between ships at sea, the effect of such guns will be of great importance, as their powers of destruction and annoyance are quite out of proportion to their size. The bureau has caused some experiments to be made at sea with the Gatling gun for the purpose of ascertaining its value as a "volley gun" when a ship is rolling and pitching under the ordinary conditions of sea service. The experiments threw considerable light upon this important subject, and additional efforts will be made to develop the value of this piece under the same circumstances.

Attempts have recently been made to improve the feed of Gatling guns, and several devices have been brought forward which possess more or less merit. The bureau has its attention upon everything that promises improvement in this direction.

Small Arms.

Since the last annual report, the three hundred magazine rifles that were ordered from the Lee Arms Company, for experimental use, have been delivered, and a part of them has been introduced into service on trial. This system differs from those heretofore in use, by having a detachable magazine under the chamber.

A revolver or magazine pistol of improved type is desirable, and it is thought that such a weapon can now be obtained, and that its manufacture should commence at once. An item is therefore inserted in the estimates, which, if granted, will enable the bureau to procure these arms.

Torpedoes.

During the year experiments have been pursued with a rocket torpedo at the Washington Navy-yard. In this connection the hydraulic press belonging to the Ordnance Department has been rented and very much improved. It is now capable of pressing rockets of six inches in diameter.

Researches have also been prosecuted at the Washington Navy-yard with reference to the launching of torpedoes under water, and considerable valuable experience has been obtained. The introduction into the service of an efficient and practical automobile torpedo is a matter of the greatest importance and urgency. Without such an arm we are behind all other nations, and could not maintain ourselves successfully when opposed to them in maritime warfare. The development of such a torpedo is slow, requiring long continued experiments and a great amount of time. As it cannot be solved at once, there would be no time to perfect such an arm in the face of an emergency. Among the torpedoes of this nature which have presented themselves, of late years, the "Whitehead" is the only type which has met with decided favor among maritime nations and has

shown itself capable of working with any certainty at other than very moderate ranges. As it is now adopted by all naval powers of any consequence, the inference is unavoidable that it must possess merit and the United States should also acquire it. The proper way to do this is to purchase a limited number, with the working drawings, and then proceed to manufacture (and improve), as the needs of the service may require. An item has accordingly been inserted in the estimates for the purchase of the working drawings and twenty-five torpedoes of this type, that being the least number of the size desired that can be purchased.

When used in the defense of harbors, these torpedoes are launched from very light and swift boats, which are especially built for the greatest speed attainable. The construction of these boats is a specialty, and only a few firms in the world (and those abroad), have any considerable experience in building them. It would therefore appear very desirable that we should purchase one such boat from the best builders and then use her as a model from which more could be constructed in this country. Accordingly an item for the purchase of a boat has been submitted in the estimates for next year.

Torpedo Station.

The Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., has continued under the efficient supervision of Capt. T. O. Selridge, U. S. N., and substantial progress has been made in the work necessary to the development of service torpedo material of advanced types.

An examination of Capt. Selridge's report, (much of which is appended), will show the nature of the researches prosecuted, and that constant effort is being made to advance the range of our knowledge in the practical application of electricity, chemistry, etc., to torpedoes work.

In pursuance of its intention to introduce a high explosive into the Torpedo Service, the Bureau purchased in England 2,600 pounds of gun cotton of the best manufacture. This explosive is the most suitable for naval torpedo work of any that has thus far been used in actual service. A proper quality is not now obtainable in our country; but measures must be taken very soon to commence its manufacture.

The designs of torpedo cases, steel spars and other material for use on shipboard, with gun cotton, have been perfected at the Torpedo Station, and when the explosive is received it can be put in service speedily.

Since the last report very considerable improvement has been made in the electric-torpedo-search-light, whereby its power has been greatly augmented, and one is now being constructed at the Torpedo Station which promises to equal the best of those in use abroad; as soon as completed it will be placed in service. Capt. Selridge's method of torpedo defense for ships (referred to in the last report) has been completed, and further investigation in regard to such defenses will be pursued, as this matter is of very great importance.

The usual class of commissioned officers received instruction during the summer, and passed a satisfactory examination before the board of officers assembled to witness it. In addition, a class of gunners took a practical course and acquitted themselves well. It is the desire of the Bureau to continue this course for gunners, and to extend it to the seamen-gunner.

Submarine diving has been added to the course, and will be continued in the future, as a practical knowledge of this branch will be indispensable in future torpedo operations. It is extremely important that the most trustworthy of the enlisted men should be instructed in practical torpedo work, and although it is difficult to arrange for such a course on account of the demands of the general service upon the time, yet it is hoped that opportunity will be afforded to give the required instruction.

It has for some time been apparent that the course of torpedo instruction for commissioned officers requires revision and rearrangement. The general instruction should have rather a practical cast, and for such students as show unusual aptitude a more extended course should be provided. In his report, Capt. Selridge has presented his views on this subject, and in their main outline they agree with those entered in by the Bureau. An attempt will accordingly be made to arrange a course which will meet both practical and theoretical requirements without trenching too much upon the demands of the general service.

Electrical Exhibition.

During this year a very considerable amount of information as to the progress made abroad in electrical matters has been obtained by Lieut. T. C. McLean, U. S. N., who was detailed, at the request of this Bureau, to attend the Electrical Exhibition that lately took place at Paris, France.

Lieut. McLean, besides being employed in collecting information for the Bureau, was a U. S. Commissioner to the exhibition, Vice-president of the International Jury for group five, and one of the U. S. delegates to the International Congress of Electricians.

The opportunities afforded by this grand exhibit, which brought out in the most striking manner the progress made of late years in the practical application of electric energy to the business of the world, was fully improved by Lieut. McLean. The first part of his report has been submitted to the Bureau, and is full of interest—such portions of it as bear directly upon torpedo work will be found in the appendix.

Paymaster General.

The Report of Paymaster General J. A. Smith relates simply to the state of the appropriations made for the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and the submission of estimates for the service of the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1884.

Appropriations for provisions, 1881-82.....\$1,000,000
Expended to Nov. 1.....1,067,000 40

Balance on hand.....\$142,993 60

Appropriation for contingent, 1881-82.....60,000 00
Expended to Nov. 1.....35,163 75

As per returns.....\$24,846 25

Amount of Clothing Fund, July 1, 1881.....317,915 60
Amount expended, 1881-82.....166,318 46

Balance.....122,597 14

Amount received for provisions issued.....235,099 53

Amount of fund, June 30, 1882.....\$37,695 67

Amount of small stores fund, July 1, 1881.....101,423 14
Amount expended, 1881-82.....80,845 45

Balance.....20,577 69

Amount received from small stores issued.....79,108 23

Amount of fund, June 30, 1882.....\$99,685 92

Of the amount expended for provisions there was paid for commuted rations.....\$519,439 64

For purchase of provisions from crews.....89,762 58

Total.....\$579,202 22

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Report of Rear Admiral E. T. Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks:

Rear Admiral Nichols reports that, at Portsmouth, N. H., with the appropriation of \$5,000 given last year, connection of pipes have been made with the chief sources of water supply, and a large amount of pipes have been laid. From the lack of funds the water has been neglected, and the ponds have become so clogged by grass and weeds as to seriously diminish the body of water. The ponds should be cleared of vegetable and other accumulations, and their capacity increased. For this purpose an estimate of \$25,000 is submitted.

The sum allotted for the Boston yard has been insufficient to prevent deterioration. For the current fiscal year the amount appropriated was only one-half of that of the previous year, and the estimates for the coming year are the same as last. For improvements the recommendations of last year are renewed in favor of the following works:

Relying water main, etc., \$45,000; cart shed, \$10,403; paving and grading, \$20,000; caisson for dry dock, \$3,000; extensive repairs to machine shop, \$45,000.

Deterioration that has taken place since these works were first estimated for, and that which will take place before the money can be available, renders an increase over the original estimates necessary. All these works are important and essential. The wharfage of the yard is in a very defective condition, and extensive repairs, and in some cases rebuilding, are absolutely necessary. An appropriation of \$37,000 is asked for this purpose. The underground water service is in such condition as to cause a large annual outlay for repairs and great waste from leakage. The pipes should be renewed.

For New London the recommendation of last year is renewed for an appropriation of \$150,000 for the commencement of a quay wall along the water front.

At New York the amount of funds available last year was inadequate to the requirements. For the present fiscal year \$30,000 were appropriated for dredging, \$90,000 for intercepting sewer, and \$30,000 for a caisson. Contracts are now being made for the sewer work, and the dredging and caisson will soon be taken in hand. An estimate of \$78,930 is presented for the erection of a building to be used for the storage and preservation of property pertaining to the Yards and Docks Department. This is considered an important and much-needed improvement.

The original plan of the machine shop for steam engineering contemplated two wings—one for a boiler shop and the other for an erecting shop. The recommendation of last year is renewed for an appropriation of \$135,243 for the erection of a boiler shop back of this building.

The temporary shed for the protection of shipwrights and others employed upon vessels in the dry dock is in a very bad condition, needing repairs amounting virtually to rebuilding. It is proposed to erect at the side of the dock a permanent brick and iron structure for the above purpose, where workmen can be protected in all kinds of weather, and an estimate is presented of \$19,986. The building will be substantially fire-proof.

Until the sewer at present to be built across the yard to the East River is completed, the sewerage of the northeastern portion of the city of Brooklyn must continue to be emptied into the water front of this yard, to the great injury of the channel, impairment of its water front, destruction of property, and detrimental to health. To preserve this channel, prevent impairment of the limited water front, and to keep the entrance to the dry dock always accessible, dredging is an absolute necessity, and an estimate of \$50,000 is presented for this purpose. The so-called cob dock, a valuable adjunct to this yard for storage and other purposes, is in a very bad condition, and needs extensive repairs for its preservation. An estimate of \$75,000 is presented for the commencement of this much-needed work.

At League Island the ordinary operations have been conducted with economy and good judgment. It is not a completed yard, but on the contrary is in its infancy, and therefore its needs are great. Permanent buildings are needed for workshops and storehouses for the different departments; office buildings for the transaction of business, and dwellings for the officers stationed there, costing probably some \$700,000. But as the nature of the locality is such that no permanent buildings can be erected until the land is prepared therefor, an estimate for this is presented.

An estimate is made of \$105,000 for dredging and filling in. Before buildings are erected, this filling in process must be carried on, and time given for the material to settle to permanent grades—the filling in material to be taken from the back channel. A wharf on the Delaware front is much needed, and, should building preparations be commenced on a large scale, will become an absolute necessity. For this purpose an estimate of \$26,416 is submitted. The continuance of the paving system, already begun, is strongly recommended, as in wet weather the roads of the yard are almost impassable. The estimate for continuation is of \$12,204.

At Washington, the following appropriations are asked for works of improvement, rendered necessary for its efficiency: Ordnance machine shop, \$96,000. The building now used for this purpose was surveyed and found to be unsafe. It was reduced one story and extensively repaired, but is inadequate to the requirements of the department. The board of survey recommended the erection of a new building, and their report was approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

An estimate of \$5,000 is submitted for a steam tug of 3½ feet draft; necessary to the dredging operations. It is proposed to remove the dredged material to the flats opposite the yard, and for this work light draft is necessary.

For a continuation of the dredging \$15,000 is asked. The water limit of this yard is only protected by the adjoining marshy land, and it is entirely open to access by unauthorized persons, and constant depredations and mischief. An estimate of \$21,711 is submitted to extend the yard wall along this boundary to the river.

The recommendation made in former years is renewed for the purchase by the Government of square 853, and even to extend the purchase to the east house line of 4th street. The latter will give firm land on which to erect the wall, while with the present limits, with the addition of square 853, the wall would be built through the marsh at evidently greater cost. Estimate for square \$12,604.

Norfolk.—Works of improvement recommended, for which estimates are submitted: Extension of railroad tracks, etc., \$30,000. The annual cost of transportation in the yard of this Bureau is between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and very small at that. It is proposed to make connections, with proper turn tables, etc., with the wharves and storehouses, and with a small engine and a few cars the transportation in this yard, it is believed, can be reduced below \$10,000.

Extension of quay wall, \$300,000. This very important work should be carried on as rapidly as possible, as a matter of economy. When the ravages of the Toredo Narrows are so extensive and rapid as in the water adjacent to the yard, the repairing and rebuilding of wooden wharves is a constant and heavy expense. It is important to continue the quay wall of concrete stone the entire length of the water front.

Cisterns near foundry, \$4,967. This yard is mainly dependent upon cisterns for its supply of water for mechanical and fire purposes. This is one of the most important yards on the Atlantic coast, and its usefulness should be increased. To this end the present dry dock should be enlarged and another be built. An estimate is respectfully presented for \$202,247 for the former, and as the dock cannot be used while the work of extension is going on, it is recommended that a marine railway be built before the work on the dock is commenced, and an appropriation of \$101,581 is asked for this purpose.

Boiler shop \$48,588; extension of erecting shop No. 3, \$13,998; timber sheds No. 34 and 35, \$71,034; chain and cordage store, \$36,188. The last four items are for buildings much needed, and it is simply restoring upon former sites buildings that were destroyed during the war.

Pensacola.—If this yard is to be retained its usefulness should be encouraged, and to this end it is important that the work commenced many years since towards building a quay wall and forming a basin should be continued. The southern front of this yard is the only portion having sufficient depth of water for vessels to reach the wharves, and where they are much exposed to the heavy easterly storms and seas, rendering it frequently impossible for vessels to lie at the wharves without endangering their safety and that of the wharves. The design was to enclose a large area of water (seven acres) on this front, wherein vessels could lie in safety at all times. A portion of this quay wall was completed before the war of the rebellion, but nothing has been done since, and nearly if not quite all of the original plant has disappeared by theft, fire and natural decay. \$1,962,700 will be required for this work, but as its importance and necessity will depend upon the fate of the yard it is not presented as an estimate for appropriation. An estimate is made and an appropriation asked of \$71,073 for completing the iron sectional dry dock. There are four sections of this dock now at the yard, and the money asked for is necessary for setting up the sides, frames and machinery necessary for their proper working. The facilities for landing and shipping coal at this station are insufficient for any other than small vessels, and much of the coal has to be landed at a wharf 1,200 feet distant from the coal houses, and carried through the heavy sand at great expense. It is proposed to extend the coal wharf and improve the facilities for loading coal, and an estimate of \$10,869 is presented for this purpose. During the war the officers' quarters were burnt. The small, unhealthy and uncomfortable brick kitchens have since been occupied as quarters. Some of these buildings have been raised a

story and made into comparatively comfortable residences. There are still three of these buildings not raised and it is proposed to make them uniform with the others. It is estimated that the cost of this work will be \$25,000, and that sum is respectfully asked.

An estimate of \$5,000 is presented for extending the railroad facilities of this yard. The soil is purely sand, rendering teaming a difficult, laborious, expensive, and slow work.

More Island.—This, the only Navy-yard on the Pacific coast of the United States, is of the first importance, and should be put and kept at all times, in a thorough condition of usefulness. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, considerable progress was made upon the stone dry dock in course of construction. This dock was commenced nine years ago, and it is full time it should have been finished. Indeed, it is strongly advised that it should be hurried to completion. The excavation is now progressing towards the face of the dock, and the caisson should be built and put in place as soon as possible. This is essential to the safety of the work, as well as the lives of those engaged on it. For should the coffer dam suddenly give way during working hours, the destruction of the dock would be assured, as also that of many lives.

It must be borne in mind that this coffer dam has been down nine years, and that the apprehension of it giving away are not groundless.

I respectfully present the following extract from the report of Civil Engineer C. G. Wolcott, in charge of the dock, in whose opinion and judgment I place great confidence: "The safety of the work can be well assured when the caisson is in place, but until that progress has been made I can only invite attention to the constant warnings of the danger, and to the statement and tracing showing its decayed and unseaworthy condition, as ascertained by the boring tests, and to the enormous force it is called upon to resist, and which moves such an immense structure to and fro in the tides, as shown in the recorded movements."

This extract refers to the coffer dam. In view of the absolute necessity of completing this dock, I do not hesitate to present an estimate of \$700,000 for its probable completion. This is not only for the caisson and pumping engines, but for the dock itself, and it is advisable that a portion, at least, of this amount should be made available immediately, as in all probability the caisson will have to be built and fitted at the East, and the material shipped to California. The same may be said probably of the pumping machinery. The necessity of an increased quantity of timber, lumber, etc., has long been manifest at this yard, and should be provided. To this end, it is proposed to make an addition of wood to the present insufficient timber shed No. 94, to the extent of 200x70 feet, for which an estimate is presented of \$11,803.

In consequence of the long, constant dry season in California, wherein the grass and all woodwork becomes so dried up, the danger from fire is greatly increased, while the yard is insufficiently protected from the ravages of this destructive element. More protection is absolutely necessary, as many of the buildings and valuable property are far removed from the sources of water supply.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that cisterns be constructed in suitable localities, to be kept at all times filled with salt water as a reserve, and an estimate of \$30,000 is presented for that purpose.

The continuation of the quay wall, the construction of wharves, etc., are works of great importance. The present water front is very limited and totally inadequate for the requirements in a time of activity. Owing to the irregular outline of the shore, eddies are formed which conduct to the deposit of silt, etc., rendering much dredging necessary and at great expense. The straitening of the shore line will, in a measure, obviate this trouble and considerably reduce the cost of dredging. Owing to the inaccessibility of the coal wharf, from the nature of the water, coal has to be landed at a distance of some 1200 or more feet, and carried to the coal houses—a work of labor, time and expense. The completion of this quay wall will give access to the yard at many points now inaccessible. Estimates are presented of \$40,000 for quay wall and ferry slip; \$30,000 for replacing old landing wharf; \$40,000 for roads, walks, gutters and drains. Owing to the nature of the soil, the roads in the rainy season are almost impassable, increasing materially the cost of teaming. It is absolutely of great importance that the roads over which there is the most traffic should be preserved in a permanently good condition. The present sewerage is very defective and should be permanently improved.

Key West.—There are at this station quite a number of buildings which require much care and attention. Outdoor structures of all kinds deteriorate very rapidly in that climate. The property is now in moderately good condition, and, without specifying the exact amount, such sum will be applied to it in the coming fiscal year as may be found necessary. If this station is to be retained it should at all times be kept in working condition and free from the danger of damage from the elements. From lack of proper protection its shore line is constantly changing from the action of the waves. The bulkhead or quay wall along a portion of its sea front has in a great measure been destroyed by the united action of the waves and sea worm, so that it is now practically worthless. It is proposed to protect this front by constructing a permanent sea wall of concrete and coral, in a straight line, which, when filled in, will add several thousand square feet to the sea front of the station. The work is considered very necessary, and \$4,000 is asked for it.

The pier wharf for which \$30,000 were appropriated has not been completed. The contractor did not succeed, and the terms of settlement are now in dispute between the contractor and the Bureau. The Bureau proposes to go on and complete the work with its own facilities.

The Naval Asylum.—One hundred and ninety-four beneficiaries were on the rolls July 1. The building is uncomfortably full. The question of increased accommodation deserves careful attention. An addition is recommended in the rear of the main building for kitchen, laundry, and servants' quarters, etc. An estimate of \$20,000 is submitted therefor. Also an estimate of \$4,000 for relaying the water pipes, as the supply of water is inadequate, and during the summer months frequently fails. The recommendation is renewed, for the removal of the institution to some more favorable site, where the old men who have spent the best years of their lives on salt water, may see something to remind them of their previous life, and its varied and exciting experiences. The faith of the Government is pledged to make suitable provision for the care and comfort of these old men, and it cannot do too much for them.

Repairs, Etc.

The estimates for repairs and preservations are \$462,000; for general maintenance, \$490,000; for contingent, \$30,000.

General Remarks.—If the United States assumes to be a Naval power at all, it should not be content with occupying a subordinate position. As adjuncts to a Navy, yards where ships may be constructed, repaired and equipped, are as necessary as ships. To this end the machinery, appliances and facilities should be the best that can be procured. In this respect the Navy-yards are far behind any of the private establishments of the country. This should not be the case where time is money. Every means should be adapted in the direction of expediting work. In many of our yards distances are great, means and conveniences of transportation few and slow, and much time is lost in passing workmen from one shop to another. If it is expected that our yards are to do work efficiently and as well as other manufacturing establishments, they must be supplied with the same time and labor saving conveniences, and not handicapped with serious expenses which are at present unavoidable, and which no private establishment could or would tolerate. As well might we expect a cabinet maker to do his work with ordinary carpenter's tools.

Estimates.

Support of the Bureau (civil).....	\$13,360
General maintenance and contingent.....	620,000
Naval Asylum.....	92,191
Repairs and preservations.....	462,000
Improvements at yards.....	3,100 444
Civil establishment at yards.....	43,018 25
Total.....	\$4,231,018 25

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Report of Engineer-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering:

Total appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, \$1,087,000.00; expenditures, \$1,048,352.75; balance, \$38,747.25, which is required to cover obligations at home and abroad.

For work not yet completed, there remains to be expended of the appropriation for deficiencies, June 14, 1878, \$35,731.68, of which \$12,881.68 are for Harian, Hollingsworth, and Co., and \$22,850.00 for Wm. Cramp and Sons.

A table is given of the cost of work on the machinery and boilers of vessels during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, viz., eighty-eight vessels at a cost of \$554,470.55, of which \$126,092.55 were expended for stores and outfit. Some of the heaviest are: Enterprise, \$72,947.76; Iroquois, \$39,642.62; Juniper, \$34,909.00; Lancaster, \$49,796.88; Tallapoosa, \$16,776.58; Pinta, \$22,100.42; Essex, \$27,234.89; Brooklyn, \$21,036.46; Adams, \$11,629.69; Ossipee, \$12,647.25.

Expenditures at the yards, not included in amount expended on vessels:

Portsmouth	\$22,770.02	Norfolk	\$35,120.82
Boston	33,273.24	Pensacola	13,763.12
Brooklyn	68,687.80	Mare Island	62,739.42
League Island	23,942.21	New London	1,594.56
Washington	51,061.99	Key West	3,290.80

Total

The departments of the yard, under the bureau, are reported in good working condition, and will be further improved for cheap and rapid construction of boilers when the few machine tools lately purchased for Washington, Norfolk, and Mare Island are erected.

The sums asked for "civil establishment" are urged, so that the bureau can have two clerks at each yard.

Steamers on which work is required to fit them for efficient service, subject to reports from boards appointed in accordance with law:

Adams—New boilers, material on hand at Mare Island.

Alliance—Overhauling and repairing. New boilers, material on hand at Norfolk.

Ashuelot—Thorough overhauling and repair.

Alert—New boilers, and thorough repair of machinery.

Amphitrite—New machinery. Completing and erecting new boilers.

Ajax—New boilers and repair of engines.

Alarm—Overhauling and repairing steering propeller arrangements.

Benicia—Repair of engines. New boilers, material on hand at Mare Island.

Blue Light—Extensive repairs.

Colorado—New boilers and crank shaft (on hand) to be put in.

Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Essex—New boilers to be completed at New York yard and put in. Material on hand.

Franklin—New boilers (on hand) to be put in. Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Frolic—Thorough overhauling and repair.

Fortune—Complete repairs to engines and putting in new boilers.

Glansee—Repairs and new boilers.

Lackawanna—General overhauling and repairs shortly.

Minnesota—New boilers and repair of machinery.

Monongahela—Repair of machinery. New boilers, material on hand at Mare Island.

Marion—New boilers constructed and put in; material on hand at Washington.

Michigan—Completion of new compound engines, etc.

Monocacy—General overhauling and repair shortly.

Monadnock—New machinery, new boilers (material on hand) put in.

Michigan—Repairs and new boilers.

Manopac—Repairs of engines, and new boilers to be constructed and put in.

Manhattan—Same.

Mayflower—Some repairs.

New York—New machinery, ready for erection, new boilers to be completed, material on hand.

Omaha—Thorough overhauling and repair of machinery, new boilers (on hand) to be put in.

Ossipee—Thorough overhauling and repair of machinery, new boilers (material on hand) to be constructed and put in.

Powhatan—Same; material on hand at Norfolk.

Plymouth—Overhauling and repair of engines and boilers.

Puritan—New machinery, new boilers to be completed and put in.

Rocket and Shenandoah—Thorough overhauling and repair.

Saugus—Overhauling and repairs and new boilers.

Seaweed—General repair.

Tennessee—General overhauling and repair shortly.

Ticonderoga—Thorough overhauling and repair of machinery.

New boilers (material on hand) to be constructed and put in.

Tranton—Completion of overhauling and repair—now under way.

Tuscarora—Thorough overhauling and repair of machinery. New boilers (material on hand) completed and put in.

Terror—New machinery, etc. New boilers to be completed and put in.

Vandalia—New boilers to be constructed and put in—material on hand at Norfolk yard.

Wabash—Thorough overhauling and repair of machinery. New boilers (on hand) put in.

Wachusett—General overhauling and repair.

Wyoming—Extensive overhauling and repair of machinery. New boilers to be constructed and put in.

Personnel of the Corps.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, authorized in addition to a number of Chief-Engineers, 100 1st ast. and 100 2d ast. engineers; an act approved June 22, 1874, provided for the annual appointment of 25 Cadet Engineers.

To train these young men in the theoretical as well as practical part of their profession, large sums were expended in establishing a suitable building, with lecture-rooms, draughting-rooms and shops, abundantly supplied with tools, etc., with their conveniences, and a corps of professors in engineering and its collateral scientific branches selected from the Engineers of the Navy, so that the Naval Academy at Annapolis became one of the best schools for instruction in Engineering extant. The candidates for admission were selected by competitive examination, and as a rule young men who had made special preparation at our Colleges and Schools of Technology, as well as other schools, were admitted. And from these, after graduation, the vacancies in the various grades of Assistant Engineers were to be filled.

The value of this school as an institution of learning for naval engineers will be understood from the fact that annually there were from two to five star men in the graduating classes—i. e., men whose high class standing, etc., etc., entitled them to that distinction; and subsequent experience on board ships and as assistant professors at the Academy has shown them to be fully capable of performing all the responsible duties assigned them in a most satisfactory manner, and fully illustrates the wisdom of the course at the Naval Academy in the past.

To bring these young men up to the standard referred to above required four years of constant and unremitting study and application at the Academy. In addition to this, the summer cruising allowed no idle time; every hour had its work, which could not be postponed without loss; and finally, after graduation, a two years' cruise, and then an examination for promotion to the grade of assistant engineer.

The same close application and hard study is exacted from the cadet midshipmen, the only difference being in the course of study required from each and the period of graduation from the Academy, that of the cadet engineers being at the end of four years and two additional years at sea, while that of cadet midshipmen is at the end of six years.

[Extracts are here quoted from the report of the Board of Visitors in 1877 as to the great advance made at the Academy in the science of steam engineering, and the impossibility of adding anything more to the course of instruction.]

The Chief continues: It will be observed from what has been stated as to the time required to prepare the cadets at the Academy for future usefulness in the Navy, every hour had to be utilized, and with all their advantages and labor not a year passes without some of the students being put back or requiring a second examination before getting their diplomas.

The Board of Visitors were impressed with the fact that the period for work at the Academy was too short, in view of what had to be accomplished, and yet by a recent regulation of the authorities at the Academy, the young men are expected to acquire all the knowledge necessary to constitute them thorough deck as well as engineer officers in the time allotted to each of the two branches separately—i. e., four years; and already, if I am correctly informed, some of the first class cadet engineers, who in the ordinary course graduate next June as engineers, are stationed for seamanship exercises.

I respectfully submit that it is almost impossible to conceive of a course better calculated to destroy the usefulness of the Academy than the one pursued, certainly none better calculated to supply the Navy with young men imperfectly trained for the prospective responsibilities of officers in the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

The Engineer in Chief thinks that the act of August 5, 1882, changing the title of cadet engineers and the manner of their appointment, does not warrant a change in the course of study so that impossibilities shall be attempted.

He recommends that the orders on entering be allowed to elect their branch of service—i. e., deck or engineer officers—and to pursue thoroughly that course of study best calculated to prepare them for the performance of the duties for which their abilities and inclination fit them. The reduction need not interfere with the suggestion for a post graduate course, which would have the advantage of enabling a man to bring his general knowledge up to date, or of investigating some specialty in his own time of waiting orders, and without detriment to the interests of the service.

He calls attention and places on record his objection to so much of the act of August 5, 1882, as makes the sweeping reduction of 50 per cent. in the working force of the Engineer Corps.

Of the 163 passed assistants on the list January 1, 1882, 96 were at sea. The number is not too many to insure the safety and maintain the efficiency of the steam machinery of the Navy now afloat.

The act allows only 60 passed and 40 assistant engineers, which would give an average of a little less than three watch engineers to each steamer in commission. As reliefs have to be provided for those at sea, and allowances made for sickness, etc., the reduced number would allow an assignment of not more than one passed and one assistant to each ship at sea. There is not, to the knowledge of the Engineer-in-Chief, a single ocean steamer in the merchant marine to-day that is allowed only one assistant engineer. When the reduction contemplated by the act is fully made the result can only be a great want of efficiency, the impairment of health and public property, and a very largely increased expenditure for repairs to boilers and machinery.

Some provision must be made for the care and management of the steam machinery of the Navy. It is a physical impossibility to keep officers at sea continuously, and equally impossible for one as distant to perform all the duties required of an engineer in the engineer department of a war steamer.

A recourse to machinists, the only remedy left, is argued against, the system having failed after 11 years trial. The Chief of the Bureau refers to the fact that the United States has no large merchant steam marine like Great Britain from which to draw a supply of machinists thoroughly trained in the duties of the engine room.

He alludes to the fact that there are in the British navy a little more than six engineers to each ship in active service, or about double the number that the act of August 5, 1882, will allow to each ship in active service in the United States Navy. While it is contemplated to complete one or more of the monitors, requiring from five to seven engineers each, and to build new steamers, any reduction in the number of engineer officers will be detrimental to the best interests of the Government.

He recommends that Congress be asked to modify the act of August 5, 1882, so as to allow the number of assistant engineers provided for in the act of March 3, 1871—that is, 100 passed and 100 assistant engineers, with the relative rank for each as now fixed by law.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Commodore Earl English:

During the past year 69 vessels have been wholly or partially equipped at an expenditure of \$583,996.92—\$72,480.26 for labor and \$511,516.66 for material.

For these purposes Congress appropriated for this year only \$750,000, notwithstanding the Bureau asked for \$896,000, based on the increased wants of the service at the time. A number of vessels have been commissioned since the 1st of July, and the amount asked for the ensuing fiscal year is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the vessels in commission and for the constant repairs of workshops under the bureau.

Purchased for the Bureau:

245,097 pounds Manila rope, costing	\$49,019.40
405,084 " hemp " "	98,522.52
1,866 " hide " "	1,866.00

Hemp purchased:

186,210 pounds Manila, costing	\$20,256.93
115,426 " Russia, "	9,737.07

Operations of the following shops, Washington Yard:

Rolling Mill.—Upwards of six hundred thousand pounds of superior bar and plate iron, manufactured for cables, etc. Two of Talton's chilled rolls have been purchased, which give entire satisfaction. Experiments are constantly being made with the material on hand with a view of obtaining the best grade of iron.

Forge and Anchor Shop.—Engaged during a portion of the year in the making of iron and steel forgings, principally for the Bureau of Ordnance, and in the manufacture of anchors, etc.

THE NEW GATLING FEED.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Paragraphs omitted in the report, as published in the JOURNAL of last week.

Report of the Chief Signal Officer.

The Weather Bureau continues the work of which a summary was given in my last report. Additional work of a similar character has, during the year, been undertaken, and its field of operations is constantly being extended. Full details will be found in the report of the Chief Signal Officer.

The school of instruction for Signal Service enlisted men has been maintained at Fort Myer, near Washington, but the sending to it of officers of the Army for instruction has been discontinued, for the reason that no considerable number of officers could be spared from their military duties for the purpose; and it is thought that enough military signalling for Army use can be taught at West Point, the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, and the Cavalry and Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth, as an incidental study, without separating officers from their commands.

Two Arctic expeditions were sent out in the summer of 1881, under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer. These expeditions were sent to establish stations for the carrying out of the first systematic plan ever put in operation for the study of the meteorology of the extreme north.

An international geographical congress, held at Hamburg in 1879, at which delegates were present from France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Hungary, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway and Sweden, adopted a plan for this work. At a subsequent congress, held at St. Petersburg, in August, 1881, the details were arranged, and assurances were given that the countries interested would co-operate.

The station at Point Barrow is at the most northern point of Alaska, in latitude 71 deg. 27 min. N., longitude 156 deg. 15 min. W. The party consists of 1st Lieut. P. H. Ray, 8th Infantry, one acting assistant surgeon, three enlisted men, and five civilian employees. The expedition sailed from San Francisco on July 18, 1881, and reached the station on Sept. 8, following. The station is supplied with an abundance of stores, and everything needful for the prosecution of the work undertaken, provided the supplies shall be renewed each year.

The station at Lady Franklin Bay is the most northern one in the chain of international posts of observation. It is in latitude N. 81 deg. 45 min. W. 64 deg. 30 min. The party consists of three officers of the Army, one acting assistant surgeon and naturalist, and eighteen enlisted men, and is under the command of 1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cavalry, acting signal officer and assistant.

During the 1st session of the 47th Congress an act was passed (act of June 27, 1882), appropriating \$33,000 for the supply and relief of Lieut. Greely and party. The supply expedition was promptly sent, but the vessel was prevented by ice from communicating with the party, and returned after depositing a large quantity of stores in a manner which had been agreed upon with Lieut. Greely, in anticipation of such a failure. A relief expedition must be sent next summer, and an appropriation therefor is urgently recommended. About 5,000 miles of military telegraph lines and 610 miles of sea coast telegraph lines are operated by the Chief Signal Officer.

The total number of stations in operation June 30, 1882, within the territory of the United States, and maintained for the Signal Service, was 495, including those upon the telegraph lines in charge of this office and the special river, cautionary display, cotton-belt, and sunset stations, from which reports are regularly received. Reports are received from eighteen additional stations established by the authorities of the Dominion of Canada; also from one at St. John's, Newfoundland, and one at York Factory, British America. Telegraphic reports have been regularly received throughout the year from one, and mail reports from two stations located in the West Indian Islands, and during the season of tropical storms telegraphic reports were received from five stations in this region. The number of stations from which telegraphic reports are received daily is one hundred and fifty-two. Eleven full reporting stations have been established and nine discontinued during the year. Storm signals have been displayed during the year.

The accompanying cut illustrates a new feed adapted to the Gatling gun. The feed is positive in its action, and by it the gun can be fired at all degrees of elevation or depression. This improved feed has greatly increased the rapidity and efficiency of the gun in direct fire. It is also of inestimable value in enabling the gun to deliver "high angle" or mortar fire (at the rate of over 1,200 shots per minute), the bullets falling (with deadly effect, as proved by experiments), on men behind entrenchments at all ranges, from 200 to 3,500 yards from the gun. These results can be obtained by firing the gun at proper elevations. With this new feed there is no chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is worked by men inexperienced in its use. As a most important improvement in machine guns it is of very great interest.

Building for State, War, and Navy Departments.

The construction of this building, for the accommodation of the State, War, and Navy Departments, was confined, during the year, to the north wing exclusively—one of the portions of the building to be used by the War Department. The work has been pushed along rapidly and satisfactorily, and is now in such an advanced stage that its completion—except the approaches—and occupancy by December 25, next, is anticipated.

The necessity for the early completion of the west and centre wings is evident, and the estimate of \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, to be applied to the work of clearing the site, laying foundations, and building the walls of the lower stories, and to prevent delay or interruption in the preparation of the granite, is recommended for favorable consideration.

Heavy Artillery Militia.

Massachusetts was the only State which took advantage of the provisions of section 2 of the act of May 19, 1882, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue, on the requisition of a governor of a State bordering on the sea or gulf coast, and having a permanent camping ground for the encampment of the militia not less than six days annually, two heavy guns and four mortars, with carriages and platforms, if such can be spared, for the proper instruction and practice of the militia in heavy artillery drill, and for this purpose a suitable battery for these cannon will be constructed; and for said construction and the transportation of said cannon, and so forth, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for supplying each State that may so apply."

The department complied with the requisition of the governor, made under the act, and while no official report has been received, I am advised that the State authorities are highly satisfied with the result of their effort to train the militia and to prepare them for what might prove to be a most important duty, and one which they might be suddenly called upon to perform.

Intrusion into the Indian Country.

During the past few years the military forces have been called upon many times to expel one Payne and his followers from the Indian Territory. Twice during the present year has his settlement been broken up, and the department is liable at any time to be called upon to set on foot another expensive military expedition against him and his party. The only penalty for his offence is the fine which may be imposed under section 2148 of the Revised Statutes. As I stated in my last report, he cares nothing for its imposition, as it cannot be collected. It is very important that an amendment, providing for imprisonment, should be made. Such an amendment would prevent his vexatious raids and save a large amount of money now expended in removing him several times a year.

Education in the Army.

Chaplain Mullins, the officer in charge of education in the Army, reports that considerable progress has been made in the work of organizing and establishing post schools and reading rooms, and that a constantly growing interest in their success has been exhibited by both officers and enlisted men. The average attendance at post schools of enlisted men during the year was 1,586, and of children of officers, enlisted men, and civilians, 1,760; an increase of 674 in the first of these classes, and of 379 in the latter class. The most pressing necessity for giving effect to a successful educational system in the Army is a supply of competent teachers, the experiment of detailing enlisted men for such duty having proved unsatisfactory and embarrassing. The recommendation made by me in my last annual report that statutory authority be given for the enlistment of 150 competent instructors, with the rank and pay of commissary sergeants, is renewed. Such a measure was favorably reported upon by the House Military Committee at the last session of Congress, which it is hoped may be enacted into a law at an early day. The libraries and post reading rooms have been kept well supplied, and their benefits fairly appreciated. The number of volumes in all the libraries is 45,709, an increase of 1,820 during the year.

THE STATE TROOPS.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S STAFF.

The agony is over; the announcement of the military staff of the Governor has been made, and National Guard affairs are moving along again with undisturbed serenity. There is no doubt but that many a candidate who went to bed on Sunday night in blissful confidence of receiving his coveted position realized the dark hand of fate which is said to be hovering between cup and lip when he saw his hopes blasted by the announcement of the appointments on Monday morning, Dec. 11, and it is a fact that even those who supposed themselves in the secret were considerably surprised on seeing some of the names published.

The appointments, which in a few cases differ from the ticket announced in last week's JOURNAL, are as follows:

Adjutant General—John G. Farnsworth, of Albany.

Inspector General—Philip H. Briggs, of Brooklyn.

Chief of Ordnance—Daniel S. Wiley, of New York (subject to confirmation by the Senate).

Engineer-in-Chief—George S. Field, of Buffalo.

Judge Advocate General—Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn.

Surgeon General—Joseph D. Bryant, of New York.

Quartermaster General—Edwin S. Jenney, of Syracuse.

Paymaster General—G. Barren Rich, of Buffalo.

Commissary General of Subsistence—Austin Lathrop, of Corning.

General Inspector of Rifle Practice—Charles F. Robbins, of New York.

Military Secretary—Daniel S. Lamont, of Albany.

Aides-de-Camp—Charles H. Utley, of Buffalo; George N. Burt, of Oswego; Charles H. Frost, of Peekskill; Thomas C. Miles, of New York; Robert Townsend, of Oyster Bay, and William B. Castle, of Albany.

John G. Farnsworth, the Adjutant General, has both Army and National Guard experience, though he is not very extensively known. During the war he served as Chief Quartermaster of the 4th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac during 1862 and 1863. About 1863-4 he accompanied Quartermaster-General Meigs on a long inspection tour. In 1864 and 1865 he was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of West Virginia. In the National Guard he commanded the 10th New York regiment. He is at present in the lumber business at Albany, a man of wealth, well connected, and about 50 years old.

General Briggs has held the office of Inspector General under Governor Robinson, and is therefore familiar with its duties. He received his instruction under the able tuition of General Woodward, whose assistant he was when the former was Inspector General. He served in the line of the National Guard, rising from private through all grades to Colonel of the 13th regiment.

General Wiley has held the position of Chief of Ordnance under several successive administrations, and the JOURNAL has so often borne testimony to his ability that it is not necessary to make any further mention of the matter.

Mr. Geo. S. Field, who is president of the Central Bridge Company, of Buffalo, and about 40 years old, is said to be a competent engineer.

General Horatio C. King, Judge Advocate General, served with distinction during the war, on the staff of Gen. Casey, and therefore has every military requirement for his new place. More than that, his experience as a member of the bar of New York since the war, entitles him to hold such a commission, and his legal ability is so well established that he may be relied upon to fulfil the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the National Guard. General King is, moreover, a most agreeable and courteous gentleman, winning friends wherever he moves, and the more the officers of the State see him and know him, the better pleased they will be with the Governor's choice. General King is now Judge Advocate of the 4th Brigade.

Joseph D. Bryant, surgeon of the 7th regiment, and was post surgeon at last summer's camp at Peekskill, where by his judicious, energetic and economical management of the Medical Department, he established his entire competency for the office to which he has been appointed.

Mr. Rich, the Paymaster General, is president of a Buffalo bank.

Mr. Lathrop is a hardware merchant in Corning, and a partner of the Hon. C. B. Walker.

Captain Robbins is an old member of the 7th regiment, where he served through all the grades till he received the appointment of Inspector of Rifle Practice, which he held for many years. He was adjutant of the late international team, thoroughly understands the whole matter of rifle practice, and will, no doubt, handle his department with energy and ability.

Mr. Burt once held the position of Judge-Advocate in the 6th Brigade, and is now a lawyer of Oswego.

The general impression is that, in several respects, the newly appointed staff is rather weak, but as it is never known what is in a man until he has an opportunity to show his ability, we will at present make no comments of that sort. The gentlemen named have an extensive field in which to show their ability.

RETURN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The Secretary of the National Rifle Association has issued a circular to the various States, in which he informs them that the British National Rifle Association has allowed the use of the American wind gauge and extended the time of enlistment to Jan. 1, 1883, and states that, "therefore, with these new conditions, an improved rifle and ammunition, there is every opportunity afforded American sharpshooters to reverse the defeat of the first competition."

He requests inspectors of rifle practice to induce long range marksmen in their organizations to compete for places in the team for 1883. Rules and regulations referring to the conditions will be issued early in January; and the selection will be made by a general competition at Creedmoor. The sub committee on rifles will not only recommend a rifle to competitors, but also issue instructions and observations on ammunition. The next annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will take place at the 7th Regiment Armory the second Tuesday in January.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—In these days when in nearly all the National Guard regiments in the city company drills have become a mere mockery, it is a consoling thought to know that at least one organization understands how to keep and does succeed in keeping up the interest of its members in their instruction as soldiers. On any drill night good company drills with full rank; may be witnessed in the armory of the 7th, and a visit here is always a pleasure. If members of other organizations would only go there and see the systematic, thorough manner in which officers and men apply themselves to their tasks, and the success they obtain, it might set them reflecting on their own deficiencies and shame them into a realization of the obligations they assumed when they became State soldiers. There is no dallying and lagging behind in the armory of the 7th. When the proper hour arrives, everybody is in his place and the drill goes on in a systematic manner to the end.

Promptly at 8 a. m. on Tuesday evening, December 12, the 1st sergeants of Companies F, Capt. Appleton, and E, Capt.

Rhoads, gave the command fall in, and after roll call turned over their companies as follows: F, twenty-eight files; E, sixteen files. The difference in size in the two companies was considerable, still sixteen full files is always a reasonably fair attendance and sufficient for all manœuvres. The performances of both companies were, as a general thing, handsome; in fact, working drills could hardly be any better. Company F after its ranks had been opened and the company inspected went through the manual in a snappy manner, and then led off with a right forward, fours right, for a march around the hall in column of fours, which was absolutely faultless in distances and alignments, ending by a formation of line to the front, in which not a foot of distance was lost or gained through the whole line. Breaking again into fours the same movement was repeated with equal success. The next was a handsome double time march in column of fours, which could hardly be improved, and which was several times repeated. A particularly noticeable feature in these marches was the uniformity with which the men resumed the quick time. Formations of line on the right and left were performed in a manner which defied criticism, while on the contrary some of the wheels in company front were not executed as well as might be desired, breaks occurring in several instances; and this same remark can also be applied to several of the marches in line. The movements in single rank were quite up to what could be expected, but advances in line and wheels fell somewhat short of the proficiency shown in the other movements performed. The drill wound up with a snappy execution of the firing.

Company E performed its evolutions mostly in single rank, and thus presented a larger front than Company F in double rank. Its movements were about similar. The marches in column of fours, the changes of direction, obliques and halts were all handsomely and correctly executed, but in a few cases we noticed defects in the slope of the pieces at right shoulder, which should not be permitted to interfere with the otherwise excellent appearance of the company. Marches in line in quick and double time showed correct and straight alignments and proper touch of elbows; but, as in Company F, breaks occurred in several wheels, which the men attempted to correct by a rush, and of course had just the opposite effect from that desired. A shuffling noise of feet not compatible with a firm military step was also noticeable during the wheels.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. George D. Scott.—By the appointment of Gen. Briggs as Inspector General, the 8th Regiment has retained its veteran colonel, whom it was on the verge of losing, as Col. Scott's chances for that position were strong. The old adage that it must be a very ill wind that blows nobody any good was therefore again verified, as to tell the truth, the 8th could hardly afford to lose Colonel Scott as its head; and it is well for the regiment that things turned out as they did.

The regiment has decided to give an athletic entertainment at an early date; and the arrangement of the preliminaries has been put in the hands of a committee. An affair of this sort is somewhat needed to stir up the waning energies of the regiment; and, as it is a more appropriate entertainment for a military organization than a ball, we wish them success.

We regret that we are not yet able to give a more favorable account of the performance of the companies at their drills. The same have been going on now for nearly two months, yet we are not able to record one single improvement. Cos. F and H, on Monday evening, December 11, went through their performance in the same bungling manner as they did at the beginning of the drill season; and their ranks were as thin as ever. Capt. McLean, of Company F, although he has received his commission, has not yet donned his uniform, and the company was drilled by Lieut. Moynihan. It was the old story—sixteen single files, who performed the manual about as badly as can be imagined, nearly every man having his own cadence, the pieces being held in faulty positions, guns sloping in all directions, and some men being entirely dragged out of shape in certain positions of the manual. Then the's me unequal distance in column of fours, the rush in changing direction, pivots paying no attention to the turning points, by which the movement degenerated into the fours following each other in a sort of a circle, without any regard to precision of execution. On account of faulty distances in fours, these would overlap each other, or leave gaps when forming line.

The other company, H, had ten men in single rank; and, as regards its movements, they were still worse than those of Co. F. It is not necessary to detail them; but as one of the principal causes for the lack of progress, we would mention that the movements are simply executed in routine manner; and that, no matter what blunders are committed, they are not pointed out to the men, who continue to repeat them, and are marched up and down by fours until they lose heart and interest, and remain away from drill as a consequence. This evil ought to be looked after; and, as elections are over, and staff appointments made, we think it now the proper time for more attention to be paid to the progress of the regiments by those in charge.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. D. E. Austin.—We have received the following letter from Capt. James L. Denison, commanding Co. C, 13th Regiment, which in justice to all concerned, we publish in full:

In the matter of "factional difference between officers of Co. C" in your issue of Nov. 25, in answer to question 1st, "Is Capt. Denison and Lieut. Morgan harmoniously manage Co. C?"—as commandant of the company in question, I state that my course of management is as laid down by the State Regulations and Code.

2d. "Whether the latter (Lieut. Morgan) was not jumped for 1st lieutenant through the influence of the former, and a man elected with the understanding he would decline?"

"This is not true. The job was engineered by some of those whom you in your 5th question are pleased to denominate as Lieut. Morgan and his friends; and, furthermore, I cast my ballot for Lieut. Morgan as my preference."

3d. "Is it not a fact that through lack of harmony Private Collins of this company, an old English soldier, has preferred charges against his captain, and in return his captain against Private Collins?"

There may be a lack of harmony, but as the captain harmonizes with a spirit of strict attention to duty, he is conscious that no want of harmony on his part exists in his endeavor to discipline one who has failed to fully perform the duty required by his oath of enlistment. The fact of Private C. being "an old English soldier" does not countervale the omission in the performance of duty and give him the right to be abusive and insubordinate. Charges were preferred against Private Collins, and afterwards Private Collins preferred charges against his captain, which were by me forwarded to headquarters.

4th. "Is it not true that the captain attempted to have a member named Farrell expelled at the last meeting? (Farrell is president of the company organization.)"

Yes, such is the fact, and for the following reasons: Non-payment of dues, conduct unbecoming a soldier and gentleman, disrespectful language to his superior officer, circulating a libelous report against his captain, and, though admitting the libelous report, refusing to apologize therefor.

5th. "Was not the expulsion defeated by Lieut. Morgan and his friends, a majority of the company opposing expulsion?"

Well, yes and no. Lieut. Morgan did vote against the expulsion of Farrell, and a majority of the company present (17 to 10) voted the same way, but there is a doubt in my mind whether the lieutenant showed himself a friend to the other 16, or that the 16 showed a friendly spirit towards him, or each other, by voting to sustain a member whose actions were so decidedly against our company by-laws, "the Regulations," the "Code," and military discipline.

In justice to all concerned, the above is respectfully submitted, with the request that the same publicity be given the answer to your friendly challenge as was to the article in question.

JAS. L. DENISON, Capt. Comdg'g Co. C, 13th Regt.

This regiment will be inspected by Major P. H. Kobb, brigade inspector, as follows: Cos. I and E, Dec. 22; A and B, Jan. 8; H and K, Jan. 10; D and F, Jan. 16; C and G, Jan. 18. Assembly at 8 P.M.

All property and books must be ready at the armory for inspection.

Names of expelled members, with cause of expulsion, will hereafter be posted prominently in the large drill room for six months.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—The 22d deserves this much credit—the majority of its companies manage to turn out with at least sufficiently full ranks to go through a respectable company drill, and in that respect the regiment can take rank next to the 7th among the city organizations. These drills are pushed vigorously, and are taking place regularly, and in some cases a marked improvement becomes gradually noticeable. The fact that on Friday evening, Dec. 8, the first sergeant of Company G turned over to Captain DeMott a command with 26 files front is a very commendable one, and reflects great credit on the management of the company. The company performed a series of evolutions in the school of the company and the manual of arms very creditably, yet by no means well enough to entitle it to be called well drilled. A marked improvement since we last saw it was, however, apparent, and the instruction was, doubtless, thorough and exhaustive.

Company B, under command of 1st Lieut. Maidhof, on Monday evening, Dec. 11, had a front of 16 files, and as this company has the reputation of being one of the best instructed companies of the regiment, we watched its movements with particular attention. The fall in was punctual; the 1st sergeant called the roll with promptness and turned over the company in good style. The drill began with the manual, which was satisfactory as to cadence, except in the cases of a few men, who, we were told, were recently enlisted; but the details of the motions need looking after. The slope of the arms at right shoulder was not as uniform as might be desired. In fixing and unfixing bayonets the butts in many instances were thrown too far to the rear (8 inches in rear of the toe, is but very little back of the heel), and bodies were twisted too much to get hold of the scabbards. Hands at present were not held at proper height, nor was the proper cadence between the two motions observed. (This is a general fault—the second motion is commonly executed too quickly.) In column of fours the company marched with exact distances and alignments, and changes of direction were very handsomely executed, the pivots marching square up to the wheeling point, and there was none of the hurry which generally spoils this movement. In marching to the rear, however, there were several men who persisted in losing step, and this movement should be more practiced. Obliques, with halting and carrying arms, as well as wheelings, were quite well performed, instruction was clearly and properly given, and the 2d Lieutenant (Charlton) was aware that he had duties to perform as a file-closer, a fact of which very few subaltern officers seem to be aware.

The other company (A) had only 16 single files—a fact which was explained by the captain, who stated that so many of his men, who are nearly all clerks, are prevented from leaving their business on account of the holidays. We did not watch the drill of the company.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. Cavanagh.—The right wing of this regiment (Cos. A, D, H, F, and I) assembled at the armory on Tuesday, Dec. 5, for inspection by Major W. Goodwin, Inspect. 2d Brigade. The battalion, which was under command of the colonel, did not present as creditable an appearance as we had reason to expect, and, in fact, in some respects there appeared signs of a retrograde movement in proficiency. The attendance was very small, one company (F) not even having two full sets of fours. The line when the adjutant gave the command present arms, on turning over the parade, was ragged, and the present one of the worst we ever noticed, the cadence being bad, and a lamentable want of uniformity in the position of the pieces being apparent. When the colonel himself, later, ordered a repetition of the movement, there was some improvement in the cadence, but the way the arms were sloping demonstrated at once that company instruction is still as defective as ever. The march by fours showed bad distances and alignments; the advance in line was ragged, the left company going off obliquely, the color company and guidon slow. There was some improvement when the movement was repeated, but when in column of fours the command "right oblique" was given the leading company changed direction "column half right" and spoiled the movement.

It was very plain that no improvement had yet taken place in the company officers, their positions and set up being bad, their manual of the sword deplorable. After the command had wheeled into position for inspection, it was evident that all the company commanders (perhaps with the exception of those of I and F) utterly lacked knowledge of their positions, and they had to be pulled or ordered into their positions by the colonel. After being passed by the inspector they returned their swords, and subsequently gave all orders with the sword in the scabbard. The commander of Co. I required but little correction, while the commander of F was correct in position and manual of the sword.

The way in which the inspector threw back the pieces to the men was anything but officer like, and one musket was actually thrown on the ground. The man should be handed back his piece like a man, and an officer who stands back and throws it with force shows that he is behind the age.

The guard mounting was poorly performed. No supernumeraries were marched on, the guard was not divided in platoons, and the 1st sergeants did not come to attention at the time specified. The march in review, however, was fair.

A somewhat redeeming feature of the affair was the skirmish drill of Co. I, which was executed with life and well kept distances, showing that some attention at least had been paid to the instruction of the men in this particular.

NEW YORK.—G. O. No. 25, A. G. O., Dec. 1, announces changes during November as follows:

Commissioned—1st Brigade.—J. J. Bicker, major and inspector, Oct. 27; P. S. Miller, captain and ordnance officer, Oct. 27; H. W. Le Roy, captain and assistant quartermaster, Oct. 27; E. Roosevelt, captain and commissary of subsistence, Oct. 27; 8th regt., J. D. McLean, captain, August 28; A. Jefferson, 2d lieutenant, Sept. 14; 23d regt., J. W. Jenkins, 1st lieutenant Oct. 24; 23d regt., A. O. Smith, captain

Oct. 16; R. M. Winans, 1st lieutenant Oct. 16; F. P. Harron, Oct. 16; 32d regt., L. Haas, 1st lieutenant July 23; 47th regt., T. W. McCormick, 1st lieutenant Aug. 29; E. Schwabach, Jr., Aug. 29; 65th regt., J. P. Hollers, 1st lieutenant and adjutant, Oct. 30; 69th regt., W. V. Peacock, 2d lieutenant, Oct. 13; 71st regt., S. J. Huntley, 1st lieutenant, Oct. 16; A. R. Taylor, 1st lieutenant, Aug. 21; John P. Leo, captain, Nov. 3; 5th Separate Co., W. C. Kemper, 1st lieutenant, Feb. 28; 40th Separate Co., E. J. Stearns, captain, November 2.

Resigned—Nov. 2, Captain F. G. Phillips, 74th regt.; Nov. 6, 1st Lieut. P. F. Quinlan, 24th Separate Co.; Nov. 6, 1st Lieut. C. R. Burbank, 10th Battalion; Nov. 6, Captain T. D. Baker, 10th Battalion; Nov. 8, Captain C. G. Gething, 65th regt.; Nov. 15, 1st Lieut. F. L. Holmes, 23d regt.; Nov. 20, Captain C. T. Smith, 22d regt.; Nov. 20, 1st Lieut. John R. Service, 71st regt.; Nov. 24, 1st Lieut. W. K. Kobb, 7th regt.; Nov. 24, 1st Lieut. J. F. Murch, 71st regt.; Nov. 24, Lieut. Col. and Q. M. A. G. Paine; Nov. 25, Brigadier General T. E. Lord.

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The Executive Committee of the National Guard Association met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday, Dec. 13, as follows: President, Lieutenant Colonel D. B. Williamson, 3d Brigade; First Vice President, Brig. Gen. J. C. Graves, 8th Brigade; Second Vice President, Major Usual S. Johnson, 7th regiment; Recording Secretary, Capt. A. B. Lawrence, 13th Separate Co.; Corresponding Secretary, Lieut. Col. A. D. Palmer, 71st; Treasurer, Capt. C. E. Bridge, 4th Brigade. Executive Committee—Capt. J. L. Price, 7th; Major S. M. Weich, Jr., 65th.

Only two resolutions came before the meeting, both of which were unanimously adopted: 1st, That the fifth annual convention be held at Albany, on Tuesday, January 23, 1883, at 8 P.M. 2d. The committee suggest to the Code Committee that they meet in Albany one day previous to the convention, and have the code ready to present to the convention at their meeting.

We have received an invitation to the second promenade concert of the 7th regiment, which will take place on Saturday evening, December 16. A new attraction has been added by the introduction of vocal music. Miss Bessie McGeechy, the eminent soprano; Siguror Montgriffon, tenor, and the Glees Singers; the celebrated Moigs' Sisters have been engaged. The last concert was an immense success.

The hall of the 13th regiment armory will be reserved for entertainments by the following organizations: Cadets, Jan. 3; Drum Corps, Jan. 23; Co. F, Jan. 30; Cadets, February 3. Generals Jourdan and Christensen will visit the armory on December 23, to inspect the condition of the Cadet Corps. Wing drills will be resumed the last week in January and continued regularly till the end of the drill season. Commissioned officers of cadets will be elected Feb. 1, theoretical examinations for which will commence Jan. 16, before a board, of which Col. James McLeer, of the 14th regiment, has been chosen to be president.

The 7th regiment will be inspected by Major W. Goodwin, Inspector 2d Brigade, as follows: Right Wing—D, A, H, E, on Monday, Dec. 18, at 7.45 P.M. Left Wing—F, C, B, G, I on Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 7.45 P.M. Major H. H. Landon will report for duty on Monday, 18th, and Lieut. Col. Palmer on Tuesday, 19th.

We some time ago published Captain Price's report of the remarkable result of this year's target practice of the 7th regiment, and the names of the 527 marksmen and their scores and previous qualifications have now been published in full in G. O. 14, of Nov. 29.

A court martial will convene, in the 7th regiment, on Monday, Dec. 18, with Lt. Col. G. M. Smith as president.

The Military Library of the 7th has increased during the present year from 840 volumes to nearly 2,000 volumes. Col. Morgan L. Smith, who commanded the regiment from 1885 to 1887, and founded this library in 1880 by a gift of 70 books, has recently donated nearly 200 additional volumes. Active and veteran members of the regiment are urged to contribute books, or money to purchase books.

Capt. James Lentilhon, 7th regiment, has been honorably discharged.

Appointments in the 7th regiment—W. B. Coughtry, sergt. major; J. F. Long, Q. M. sergt.; E. W. Price, ord. sergt.; W. H. Heisser, left general guide. Warrants—1st sergts., C. F. Sneedly, and C. E. Lydecker; Q. M. sergt., Frank McCoy; corporals, M. M. Rogers, M. J. Fitz Mahoney and W. F. Flash.

The 12th regiment marched for divine service to St. Christopher's Chapel, corner of 7th Avenue and 39th Street, on Sunday, Dec. 10.

The veterans of the 47th regiment, held the annual meeting on Thursday evening, Dec. 7, when officers for the ensuing year were elected.

Capt. Jas. L. Price, 7th regiment, has been complimented in General Orders as follows: The progress and improvement of this regiment in rifle practice during the present year deserves special notice, and commendation, and the valuable services of Captain James L. Price, acting inspector of rifle practice, are universally recognized and appreciated.

The 23d regiment has published the qualifying scores of 142 marksmen.

At an election in Company B, 23d Regt., on Wednesday evening, December 18, 2d Lieut. W. L. Candeo was unanimously elected 1st lieutenant.

The 23d Regiment officers, at a meeting held Saturday evening, Dec. 9, took the initial step in the reform of the dress of the officers of the National Guard, by abolishing the swallow-tail coat, baldric and other paraphernalia, and adopting a dress coat similar to that of the Regular Army. A meeting by the enlisted men will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 16, when the question of the adoption of a suitable dress uniform will be put to a vote. There is no doubt but that a conclusion similar to that adopted by the officers will be arrived at, and that the abomination known as the swallow-tail coat will soon be a matter of the past in this regiment. Col. Ward's views on uniforms are very sound.

The 65th Regiment was reviewed by General Graves on Wednesday, December 6, when a very good battalion drill, with fairly full ranks, took place. After the conclusion of the drill a dance took place.

Company F, 7th Regiment, had an exhibition drill on Tuesday evening, December 12.

1st Lieut. Eugene Snow, Co. F, 7th Regiment, has passed the Examining Board as captain.

The annual ball of the 7th regiment will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, 1883.

The newly appointed staff held a meeting at the Everett House, on Wednesday, Dec. 14.

An election of first lieutenant in place of Lieut. Rand will take place in Co. F, 7th Regiment, on Friday evening, Dec. 15.

Captain Appleton, in parting with Lieut. Rand, speaks of him in these complimentary terms in company orders: "By the promotion of Lieut. George W. Rand the company loses an officer whose fine record deserves more than the mere announcement. The thirteen years since his original enlistment have been marked by great devotion to the interests of his company and soldierly correctness in the performance of all his duties. To his ability as company inspector of rifle practice the position the company now occu-

pies in rifle practice is largely due. Lieut. Band enlisted in Co. F, Nov. 30, 1869. He was elected corporal Nov. 1871; sergeant, October, 1872; first sergeant, Nov., 1873; second lieutenant, Sept., 1874; first lieutenant, May, 1876."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
PENNSYLVANIA.

2d Regiment.—During the fall, battalions composed of two companies of the regiment, have been regularly exercised in the school of the battalion, either by the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or major. The series of eight gave to each company of the regiment two drills, and was closed on Tuesday evening by a drill of Companies A and E. The attendance was good on the part of both companies, and equalization was made into four of eight files each.

The battalion was promptly formed and turned over to Col. Decher, who opened the drill by a "rear open order." Very many of the men, it was noticed, neglected to dress to the right, and after being cautioned to do so, failed to remain in the position until the command "front." The few movements of the manual executed, while at open order, showed an improvement in a part of the drill, in which the 2d is specially weak.

A march in column of fours followed. Cadence rather slow, and step short, but regular. Fours left forming line was followed by "column of fours, break from the right to march to the left," and "companies break from the right to march to the left," both nicely carried out. The dressing on a left into line wheel, was marred by the pivot man of the first company not marking time in his place, but moving about one file to the right, thereby necessitating a side stop to the right by the three other companies. Column of fours and "on the left into close column" was followed by a "change direction by the left flank." Deployments and movements followed each other rapidly. The movements were excellent, except in judgment of distances between companies. Twice a deployment was executed which brought the original left company on the right. The adjutant and sergeant major changed places, the former taking the position in rear of the left of the line, and the latter in rear of the right. It matters not what company occupies the position on the right, it is still the right of the battalion, and no change should have been made. In the deployments the guides were very slow in coming out on line even after being cautioned.

Double column fours, left and right, were well executed. Deploy column, fours right and left, was also well carried out except that the left guide of the right company did not place himself on the line of markers. The double column was repeated and followed by change direction by the right flank. A handsome deployment was next made by a "left into line wheel, right companies on left into line." The march in column of fours was again taken up, and a partial change of direction made to the right. Formation into line by two movements was executed with promptness. A partial change of direction to the left and formation into line faced to the rear were only fairly carried out; the lieutenant in command of the third company failed to halt his company before wheeling it left about.

The battalion being in close column companies, deployment on second company was correctly carried out, but on a repetition and a deployment on the third company, the lieutenant of this company dressed to the wrong flank. Change front on first company, followed by a change on fourth company, closed the drill. Both changes of front were splendidly carried out. Notwithstanding that a few errors were made—and only a few were made, for, with one or two exceptions, we have pointed out everyone—it has seldom been our privilege to record a more satisfactory drill.

This not only closed this series, but it is probably the last battalion drill that will be held in the 2d Regiment previous to the holidays. Thereafter it is probable that the battalions will be made up of three companies. The drill room will hardly permit of more if they turn out in good strength. The regiment will make their forty-first anniversary parade on December 11. New full dress uniforms have just been delivered to the regiment, the style being the full dress of the Army, helmets included.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The report of Inspector General Elbert Wheeler of his inspection of the First Brigade says that the entire brigade, excepting Co. B, Cavalry, was ordered into camp at Concord, Sept. 25, for five days' duty, instead of four, as in previous years. The following are extracts of the report:

The police of the camp was generally good, but it would have been pleasing to have observed a less number of cases of one or another form of rubbish about individual tents. The health of the camp was remarkably excellent; not a single man was excused from duty in the Third Regiment, and only a very small number elsewhere. The per centage of attendance was not up to the good record of previous years. This is to be regretted, and was due, in the general opinion, to the lateness of the season in which camp was held. It is to the credit of the First Regiment that, though having but seven companies, the number of enlisted men present was greater than in the other regiments, having eight companies each. Guard-mounting by brigade each day, was very fairly performed, though some repetitions were thought advisable for instruction, and were so ordered. Steadiness in ranks was somewhat faulty, individual men seeming not to realize how plainly the least motion of head or hand is seen by those witnessing a ceremony. There was too much gazing about in ranks—too little familiarity with duties generally shown by officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard.

I am credibly informed that more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole force was out of camp on one evening, but am pleased to say that little criticism has reached me of any disorderly conduct while in Concord. More instruction should have been given to sentinels, both before and after being posted. Several were found who had hardly a conception of any duty beyond merely pacing back and forth along their posts. Sentinels generally were faulty in salutes, but it was an evidently due to lack of instruction that the criticism really falls upon the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard. Very little disorder of any kind came to my notice; the camp was usually very quiet at night, and altogether the discipline was very satisfactory. I can hardly pass unnoticed certain unmilitary exhibitions of spirit by a mounted staff officer upon the track and across the parade ground, and would here suggest, for general observance, that Army Regulations prescribe the trot as the usual gait of travel when mounted, except in cases of urgent necessity, which did not exist so often as might have appeared from the gait frequently taken.

The chief criticism I would make upon the results of the encampment is on account of the great lack of attention to military courtesy. It is as very evidently due to want of instruction, not to want of men's respect for officers. It was also owing, in some considerable degree, to the carelessness of many officers in not heading and returning salutes made by enlisted men. There is excuse for enlisted men who fall in the proper observance of some of these duties when they have not been taught in them; but there is no excuse for the officers, from whom their subordinates should have a right to expect instruction on all these points, and who should be very scrupulous in setting the proper example.

Battalion drills brought out very strongly the need of instruction of markers and guides in their various duties, and the necessity of officers giving their commands more promptly and distinctly. Movements often lacked nicely from the fact that commands were not given at just the proper times; and it should be the aim and thought of each officer, pending the execution of

a manoeuvre, to think just what his particular duties are to be, and then, when the instant comes for action, to be all ready and act promptly. This point applies with equal force to guides and markers. It is only by prompt, harmonious action on all sides that beauty of movement can be attained. All things considered, this new test of the abilities of the infantry was in most cases more satisfactory than was generally anticipated, and I am persuaded that the system is the correct one for developing the various parts of the regimental organizations.

Tabulated report of battalion card drills and comparative standing show the total credits: 1st Regiment, 19; 2d Regiment, 23; 3d Regiment, 25.

Neither the skirmish drill nor target practice has been generally taken up yet as a regular part of the course of instruction, which is certainly to be regretted. The first should be required by regimental commanders, and if the necessary appropriation for the expense of the latter could be obtained, it would go far towards completing the necessary practical training of the National Guard in those particulars which are of chief importance.

In signalling, we find no progress or attempt at instruction, excepting in the First Regiment, as noted in our last report. Formations of brigade line were, in almost all cases, well and promptly made, a marked improvement over last year. Parades were very creditable.

I am more and more impressed each succeeding year with the fact that far too little attention is paid to the elementary instruction of our National Guard. In many companies there is evidently none of it, and it is painfully apparent at every turn. Of itself it is seen in careless, slovenly manner, unmilitary bearing, lack of military courtesy and discipline, while in ranks it is noticeable in shuffling feet, crooked knees, bodies not erect, round shoulders, eyes looking down at the feet, etc. What is needed for the recruit is systematic squad drill in the "setting-up," "facing, santes, and so on, and what the veteran members need is frequent review in the same exercises. Captains should realize that there can hardly be found in the same number of simple movements anything so beneficial, from a physical and athletic point of view, for the lungs, the limbs, and indeed the whole body, as are the four exercises prescribed in the "setting-up" drill. If each individual member would adopt them as a regular daily exercise, if he would occasionally practice the "balance step," and when walking seek to straighten the knee by a full step, depressing the toes, if he would hold himself erect on the hips, shoulders thrown back, arms extended to their full length by the side, palms of the hands turned squarely to the front, with head erect and chin drawn in, he would very soon find a radical improvement in personal physique, a more dignified bearing, a better form, and at the same time a gain in health and strength. Whether soldier or citizen the same holds true, and it is expected, and very naturally, that the soldier will set the example for the citizen.

CONNECTICUT.—The 1st Regiment, Col. Lucius A. Bourne, was mustered November 20-22, 1882, and the following is the result: Present, 462; absent, 44; present and absent, 506; per cent, present, 91. In 1881 the regiment mustered 479 present, 36 absent; total, 515. Muster of each evening was preceded by a short battalion drill.

We call attention to an article in the editorial columns, sustaining the remarks of our critic in regard to inspection details at the 69th regiment exhibition, at Madison Square Garden, which criticism had been questioned by an Army officer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, Dec. 15, 1882.

Captain T. O. Selfridge and Lieut. T. C. McLean have returned to the Torpedo Station from a visit to the National Capital. Commander Taylor, in command of the U. S. training ship *Saratoga* has returned from a visit to New York.

In speaking of the training school, the *Newport News* says: "No deserts ever occur from the *Saratoga*. All the boys speak in the highest terms of Captain Taylor and every officer on board."

It is proposed to connect the Torpedo Station with the city by telephone. The cable will be laid across the harbor at once.

Mr. John H. Dager, Civil Engineer of Philadelphia, formerly under the late General G. K. Warren, in the United States Engineers Corps in this city, has sent a check for \$100 to the Warren fund.

Midshipman Schwerin, U. S. Navy, who was brought home on the *Saratoga*, is rapidly recovering at the Perry House, in this city.

1st Lieut. Northrop, of the Newport Light Infantry, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Littlefield.

The promotion of Commodore Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. N., to the command of the European station, gives general satisfaction here, where he is so well known and where he has an elegant summer residence, which has been leased for the coming season to Mr. Samuel F. Barger, of New York.

Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who recently resigned from the Navy, will be married here on Wednesday, December 27, to Miss Sallie Whiting, of New York. The wedding, which will be a very elaborate affair, will occur at the summer residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. L. Whiting.

Two drafts of boys have recently been sent from the *Saratoga*; one to the *Enterprise* and the other for duty on the North Atlantic station.

The revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, Captain J. G. Baker, has received her winter cruising orders. She will cruise between Whitestone L. I., going inside and outside of Block Island.

Lieutenant F. H. Harrington, of the *Saratoga*, is away on leave.

Major G. M. Bascom, U. S. A., was in town a few days ago, and witnessed the annual inspection of the Newport Light Infantry. Major Bascom is the United States Recruiting Officer at Providence, R. I., where, on October 5, he relieved Captain Badger. Up to November 30, Major Bascom received 123 applications, but out of that number but 34 were enlisted. With the exception of two, who came from other States, all, at the time of their enlistment, were residing in Rhode Island. Twenty-two have been sent to David's Island, while the remainder are still at the barracks in Providence.

The trial of D. B. Allen for the murder of S. P. Balmor, on board of the *Portsmouth*, commenced on Wednesday, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Stines.

Dr. W. A. Wheeler, of this city, gave a dinner party a few days ago in honor of Lieut. Nathan Sargent, U. S. N., recently discharged from the *Portsmouth*.

Among the witnesses examined in the case of manslaughter brought against David B. Allen were Comdr. Hoff, Chaplain Thompson, U. S. N., and Surgeon Whitaker, Gatewood, and Mackie, of the *Portsmouth*.

REGARDING the new ordnance which of late years has been introduced in Great Britain, a correspondent of the *Nature* writes: "In the autumn of 1841 Sir H. Gough took the batteries of Chusan by a turning movement, and thus spoiled the Chinese preparations. The force captured a large number of guns—some very fine bronze ones—but there were also a good many smaller iron ones; and as these were of no value, they were ordered to be destroyed. The Royal Artillery tried to burst these without success at first, and only after sinking the muzzles in the ground did they succeed. It was then ascertained that the reason of the extreme strength of this kind of gun arose from its strange manufacture. It had an inner tube of wrought iron over which the gun was cast, anticipating by many years a somewhat similar plan by Palliser."

A fire broke out in Remington Sons factory at Utica, N. Y., Dec. 13, which proved disastrous. The books were saved, but stock, finished work, machinery, and buildings were completely destroyed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q. L. asks: What are the requirements for admission to the Signal Corps, U. S. A., and does a soldier in the line have a chance to get into it? Ans.—A good English education, with some knowledge of telegraphy. The Secretary of War has decided that transfers of enlisted men from the line of the Army cannot legally be made. See answer to J. F. D., in JOURNAL of April 1, 1882, p. 819.

A. L. B. requests the address of Cadet Engineer Arthur T. Woods. Ans.—On board the *Nipsic*. She is now on her way to New York.

OLD SOLDIER says: I served all through the Modoc war in 1873, and am I entitled to wear any stripes for that service, in addition to enlisted stripes? If so please describe it, war or campaign, and how worn—under or over the enlisted stripes? Ans.—Service in the "Modoc war" entitles you to a "service in war" chevron, in addition to chevrons for service. The service-in-war chevron is one half of an inch wide, of the same color as the facings of the arm of the service in which the soldier served when earning the right to wear it, with a piping on each side of the stripe, one-eighth of an inch wide—white for artillery and red for all other arms—thus making the chevron three-fourths of an inch in width in the aggregate, and is worn by enlisted men on the uniform coat, overcoat and blouse, next the cuff. Above it comes the service chevrons, if any; next above them the campaign chevrons, if any.

saks asks: 1. The post adjutant receives the result of roll call; is the officer of the day supposed to report the result of the guard roll call to the post adjutant? 2. Regulations prohibit an enlisted man to perform a turn of guard duty as punishment. Can a post commander, under the same rule, excuse a man while being carried on "for duty" on the morning report from a certain number of guards for a well-performed duty, or sentence a musician doing duty as adjutant's office orderly (considered a guard) to perform said duties in succession for a number of days? Ans.—1. The officer of the day makes whatever report he has to the commanding officer direct, and has nothing to do with the post adjutant. 2. The practice of excusing men from guard duty in the manner mentioned by you obtains at many posts, and there is nothing in Regulations forbidding it. We hold, however, that every man for duty should take his turn for guard when it comes, and if he deserves reward for good conduct, receive it in some other way. The necessity of disciplining musicians in the manner described very often arises, and there is nothing improper in it.

J. M. asks: What is there to be seen on a visit to the Gosport Navy Yard, and what ships are there? Are there any ships on the stocks there at present? Ans.—One of the great objects of interest is the torpedo ram *Alarm*, now laid up at the yard, and another the receiving ship *Franklin*, which carried Admiral Farragut through the waters of Europe. The monitor *Montgomery*, the only one which has crossed the Atlantic to Europe, is also there in dock. There is probably an old ship on the stocks for repairs, and several ships of war laid up. At Norfolk there are some large cotton presses, where thousands of bales are pressed daily for shipment to Europe. There is also a variety theatre on Church street for gentlemen. At Old Point are Forts Monroe, the largest in the United States; the Hygeia Hotel, an immense establishment; and a Government reservation, enclosed by a fence made of old muskets from Harper's Ferry. Jimmy Jones, Tom Brown and Morrisett have first-class restaurants (hotel combined), and are noted for fine terrapin, Lynnhaven Bay oysters, Smithfield hams, etc. Norfolk is likewise noted for brandy juleps. The spots can also be pointed out where the *Merimac* had her combat with the *Monitor*, and sunk the *Cumberland* and *Congress*.

MAJORS asks: Are citizens eligible as inspectors or superintendents of construction on Government works, such as light houses, fortifications, bridges, etc. If so, through what channels are appointments obtained? Ans.—Certainly they are. Through the heads of the public departments to which the works may belong—War, Navy, Treasury, etc., as the case may be.

CORPORAL F. A. K. asks: I was appointed acting corporal on the 20th day of August, my room mate was appointed on the 21st. He was his senior, and performed the duties as such for thirty days; after thirty days both were examined at the same time, our warrants were received the same day and hour, but mine was first published before the command, and after receiving it I had time to take my place in the rank before my room mate's was published. Now I have to give way to him because his warrant is one number lower than mine. Please let me know if I have to give way to him as my senior while in the same company or in the same garrison, or what effect it has on promotion? Ans.—The rank of non-commissioned officers is not decided by the number of warrant, but by the date of the appointment. If several on the same date, by the order in which the appointments are announced, the name appearing first being the ranking one. The muster roll or the order announcing your appointment will decide the question.

A correspondent asks: 1. What is "facing distance" in a column of files and between ranks, as given by Upton? 2. What salute is paid to the Vice President of the United States and members of the Cabinet? 3. What is the insignia of rank as worn by the cadet line officers at West Point? Ans.—1. See paragraph 42, tactics. 2. Standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, and bands, trumpets or field music playing "The General's March." 3. Captain, four chevrons, pointing upwards; first lieutenant, three chevrons, pointing upwards; first sergeant, two chevrons, pointing upwards, with a diamond; sergeant, two chevrons, pointing upwards; adjutant, three chevrons, pointing upwards, joined below by a circular tie, with two circular ties beneath; quartermaster, three chevrons, pointing upwards, with three straight bars below; quartermaster sergeant, two chevrons, pointing upwards, joined by two straight bars; sergeant major, two chevrons, pointing upwards, joined by two curved ties. The above are all worn on the shoulder. Color corporal, two chevrons, pointing upwards, with a star beneath, worn on cuff; corporal, two chevrons, pointing upwards, worn on cuff.

We have had several inquiries as to the position assumed by markers on battalion drill in changing direction in column of companies. They are informed that markers on these occasions when armed with the musket stand at carry arms. All other positions, especially present, are ridiculous and absurd.

LIEUTENANT asks: 1. In the movements right by platoons, at the command right oblique, given by the chief of the second platoon, does the second platoon make a half face to the right, or do they wait until the command march and then make a half face to the right and step off at the same time? 2. In firing kneeling, do the officers kneel or stand? 3. In firing lying down, do the officers lie down or stand up? Ans.—1. The oblique is executed as explained in par. 46. 2. and 3. That depends on circumstances. In actual service they should conform to the position of the company, and would doubtless do so very quickly. For instruction purposes they may assume whatever position is necessary.

O. S. U. asks: 1. Lieut. Reed in his book says, Par. 186, page 57—troops may be dismissed marching in line or in column by the commandants, "Trail arms, break ranks, march." What is his authority for this? 2. Par. 189, Upton: Guides and file closers on drill execute "support" and "right shoulder" etc. What rule would govern in cases, which, strictly speaking, are neither "drills" nor "parades"—for example, in processions, escort duty, in going to and from the drill ground, etc. 3. Par. 222, Upton: "When he (the person to be escorted) has taken his place in line, etc." In what part of the line, at the left (rear) or in the interval between wings? 4. May officers at place rest put up their drawn swords? 5. Is there anything in tactics prohibiting officers at inspection from presenting swords for inspection, as prescribed for non. com. staff? 6. Should the Adjutant while reading orders put up his sword or may he let it hang from his belt at the sword knot, as is the custom at West Point, I believe? 7. Should a captain, while marching his company out to parade, or to the place of formation of the battalion on other occasions, take the positions in his company prescribed by tactics? Ans.—1. We do not know Lieut. Reed's authority for this. 2. Processions and escorts are parades—going to and from the drill grounds in drill. 3. In the interval between wings. 4. No. 5. We do not know of anything in tactics prohibiting officers from presenting swords for inspection, but under customs and usage

in vogue it is in proper for the to do so. 6. Let it hang from his will. 7. Y's, unless an irregularity requires his presence in a different position.

W. P. B. asks: "What is the amount of real estate or personal property a soldier has to have so as to obtain his discharge before the expiration of his term of service?" Ans.—We know of no law or regulation entitling a soldier to discharge for the reason you mention. Up to the present, property, which it may be an important factor in securing a discharge by way of favor, does not entitle a soldier to it, be the amount big or little.

J. T. asks: "Did the General of the Army issue an order authorizing enlisted men to wear any boot or shoe that suited them?" Ans.—On the 15th of July 1879 Gen. Sherman recommended among other things that "There is no necessity of adopting any shoe as uniform. Soldiers should be permitted to buy any kind of shoe they please with their own money." Some for boots. The Secretary of War, July 19, 1879, approved his recommendation. Consult, if possible, G. O. 76, A. G. O., July 23, 1879, p. 38, 41.

INQUIRER asks the address of Gen. W. D. Wallen, U. S. Army, ret'd. Ans.—No. 1 West 43d Street, New York City, is the latest known to us.

E. asks: "In what branches are candidates for promotion from the ranks to commissions examined in?" Ans.—The regulations do not state the branches, but they include an average fair English education. Consult, if practicable, pars. 23 to 35, inclusive, Army Regulations, 1881.

COMPOUND ARMOR v. GUNS.

UNTIL recently all experiments in armor plate resistance to the penetration of projectiles, also the testing of sample plates taken from batches supplied by the manufacturers at Sheffield for British ships, have been made with the 12½-ton muzzle-loading gun. But the Admiralty have now decided upon increasing the severity of their tests, and have put an 18-ton gun on board the *Nettle*, at Portsmouth, to be used in future for firing at compound armor plates. This gun—which has a 10 in. bore—was used for the first time recently against a 11-in. compound armor plate—made on the Ellis principle—and supported by iron backing. The plate in question was one of a batch manufactured by Sir John Brown and Co. for the *Collingwood*, being about 8 ft. long by 6 ft. wide. The test in this instance was unusually severe, as the plate experimented upon had already been fired at three times from the 9-in., 12½-ton gun, discharging a chilled projectile 260 lb. in weight.

Despite some injuries, says *Broad Arrow*, "the plate was still capable of affording efficient protection, and could have withstood a considerable further cannonading before it was sufficiently destroyed to permit even a splinter entering the ship or to allow the interior of the vessel to be in any way damaged by the projectiles which struck it on the outside. Considering that this comparatively small surface of armor was struck in six places, so that there was scarcely room to plant another projectile upon it without overlapping the injury effected by those which had preceded, its resistance and durability are most remarkable. If our armor plate makers continue to make progress at this rate we shall ere long find that once more the armor plate has beaten the gun. Should they, however, succeed to this extent the superiority will only be of temporary duration, for ordinance manufacturers will not rest until they have produced a gun which will penetrate the plate. The vital question for the Royal Navy is, what must that gun weigh, and what will be its dimensions, for surely there must be a limit somewhere to the size and weight of the gun which can be carried and fought on shipboard. The limit of weight of armor was reached when 24 inch iron plates were put on the side of the *Inflexible*'s citadel, but by the application of the compound principle of armor plate manufacture the same resistance has now been obtained with much thinner plates, and, as we have seen, considerable progress has been made late in that important direction. Naval constructors are therefore once more in a state of perplexity, and are again waiting the issues of armor and gun development before they can venture upon a closer approximation to the ship of the future than they have yet reached."

A KNABE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From the *Baltimore American*.)

There was seen yesterday at Messrs. Knabe and Co.'s factory a magnificent concert grand, just finished for the Presidential mansion. President Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a

piano for the White House, decided in favor of the Knabe Piano as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert grand, of beautiful finish, in a richly carved rosewood case, and of superb tone and action—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination yesterday.

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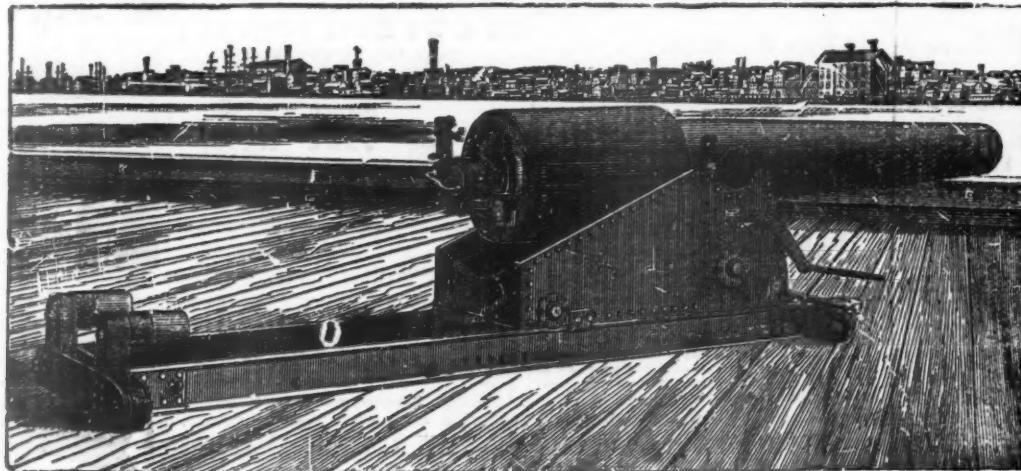
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